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Saturday, April 2, 1960
Chaitra 13, 1882(Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Tenth Session
(Second Lok Sabha)

सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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GMGIPND—LS-II—58 (Ai)LSD—16-4-60—950.

LOK SABHA

Saturday, April 2, 1960/Chaitra 13, 1882 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up questions.

Shri Goray: The Treasury Benches are completely empty.

Shri Raghunath Singh: They will come—they are already here.

Mr. Speaker: There are the Ministers.

Iron Ore Deposits in Ratnagiri

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*1244. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the final assessment of potentials and grade of iron ore deposits at Redi Central Block in Ratnagiri District of Bombay State has been made;

(b) what steps Government are taking to exploit the ores; and

(c) whether it will be exploited in the public sector?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government of Bombay are continuing investigations for final assessment of the reserves of ore in the area. The question of exploitation of the deposits in the public sector can be considered only after the final assessment of the ore reserves has been made.

Shri Subodh Hansda: As the Ratnagiri district is rich in iron ore deposits, may I know whether Government propose to set up a steel factory in that area?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: As far as the setting up of a steel plant is concerned, it is not only the iron ore deposit that helps the matter. Practically in most parts of the country, iron ore deposits are found but this does not mean that a steel plant is to be located there.

Shri Subodh Hansda: Since when this survey is carried on and how long will it take to complete this survey work?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: The survey was carried on in 1958-59. Even today it is being carried on. The survey work was carried on by the Geological Survey of India and the Indian Bureau of Mines. At the same time the geological unit of the Government of Bombay is also making extensive surveys because there is a proposal from the Government of Bombay to work out these mines in the public sector. But this question is in the most preliminary stage and unless the survey is complete it cannot be said whether it will be worked in the public sector or not.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Why is there a double survey by the Central Government as well as the State Government? Why is there so much expenditure and delay?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: There is no repetition of the work. It is a big area and certain parts are being surveyed by the Central Government After it is over, the proposal is whether it should be in the public sector.

Then of course, intensive survey has to be done and that intensive survey is undertaken by the geological unit of the Bombay State.

Shri Goray: May I bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that the Minister in charge of mining in the Bombay State had already made a statement that a survey has been made and rich deposits have been found in Ratnagiri district? If that is so, will they take steps to see that the people who are asking for a licence will be given a licence without any delay?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: I could not follow the last part of the question. As far as the statement of the Bombay State Minister is concerned, I have already said that the survey has been made and encouraging results were obtained. The question is whether the mining should be started in the public sector or not. Even for that—it is in the preliminary stage—unless a physical assessment is made, it is difficult and so it requires some more investigation. It is being done. Unfortunately, I could not follow the last part of the question.

Mr. Speaker: It is nothing. The hon. Parliamentary Secretary has said that the consideration is whether it ought to be in the private sector or the public sector. The hon. Member suggests: why not give it away to the private owners.

Shri Goray: I would like to explain that that area is near Goa and the Goa Government is exploiting this iron ore to a large extent. This area is adjacent to that. If the report of the Bombay Government is already there, then I say that there should be no delay in giving licence to the private enterpreneurs.

Mr. Speaker: That is begging the question. The point is whether it ought to be in the public sector or in the private sector.... *(Interruptions)*.

Shri Goray: Some part is being worked by the private sector.

Mr. Speaker: It is not a matter of argument.

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: I would like to add that a part of it is already being worked by the private sector and if you permit me, I will give out the names of these people.....

Mr Speaker: No, no. Not necessary.

Shri Goray: He says that it is yet to be decided. Now he says that it is already given to the private sector.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member can easily understand the answer. It is not as if the whole world is taken up by the public sector or given away to the private sector.

Shri Shankaraiya: What is the view of the Government in starting smaller units when, besides ore, other facilities are also available for manufacturing, pig iron and steel?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: This question relates to a particular area. If the question is asked about the location of steel plant.....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister need not go on saying; they may say: notice.

Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta

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*1246. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:** / **Shri S. C. Samanta:** / **Shri R. C. Majhi:** }

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposals from the Trustees for the improvement of the Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta, have been considered by Government;

(b) if so, how much sum has been sanctioned; and

(c) the annual grant for 1959-60?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rupees 1 lakh.

(c) Rupees 1,33,800.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether any steps have been taken by the Government of India for the proper and effective preservation of the manuscripts that are lying in the Victoria Memorial and if so, what is the amount spent till now and what is the amount sanctioned?

Dr. M. M. Das: Last year, the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs asked a senior officer of the National Archives of India to examine the present condition of the manuscripts that are lying in the Victoria Memorial and he submitted a detailed report involving an expenditure of about Rs. 7 lakhs. One lakh has been granted during the last financial year, out of which Rs. 10,000 has been earmarked for the preservation of the manuscripts.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether it is a fact that due to the unsympathetic attitude of the Government for the last few years, necessary repair works cou d not be done and there is heavy leakage in this Memorial?

Dr. M. M. Das: There may be some necessity of major repairs being carried out. But we do not accept the allegation of the hon. Member that the Central Governmnt is unsympathetic towards the proper maintenance of the Victoria Memorial Hall. I would like to inform the hon. Member that during 1956 Rs. 1,42,923 were given to the CPWD for carrying out the repair works of the building and in the next year, 1958-59, a first instalment of Rs. 23,830 was given and a second instalment of Rs. 29,800 was given. Last year, out of this one lakh, Rs. 50,000 were earmarked for carrying out repairs to the building. So, it is not correct to say that we are unsympathetic.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: Will the Government consider the feasibility of celebrating the centenary of other saints like Guru Nanak and issuing works prepared by them?

Mr. Speaker: This is Question No. 1246.

Shri Tangamani: May I know, Sir, whether the Government are looking into the fact that the money which has been allotted during the previous years has not been properly spent on these repairs and these repairs are still outstanding? Are they aware that the approach to this is not properly sheltered and even drinking water is not provided in this Memorial so much so visitors have got a lot of complaints?

Dr. M. M. Das: I do not know whether drinking water is provided or not, but this much I can say that the repairs have not been completed and, perhaps, for one or two years more some repairs will be done. It is not correct on the part of the hon. Member to say that the money that was provided was not properly utilised.

Shri Subodh Hansda: In reply to part (a) of the question the hon. Deputy Minister stated that the proposals from the Trustees have been considered. May I know the nature of improvement suggested by the Board of Trustees for the improvement of this Victoria Memorial Hall?

Dr. M. M. Das: Sir, the Trustees have suggested installation of lights in the Memorial Garden with a view to eliminate the possibility of theft to Memorial property, sanction of nine additional night guards for protecting Memorial property, pavement for a tank in the Memorial, construction of an overhead tank and sinking of a tubewell for watering the gardens of the Memorial.

Edible Oil

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*1247. **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri P. K. Deo:
Kumari M. Vedakumari:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharya:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Food Technological Research Institute has

developed a process for the recovery of high grade edible oil from rice bran; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken for its production on large scale in the country?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The process evolved by the Central Food Technological Research Institute consists of substituting alcohol for hexane and other petroleum products. A 10 ton per day plant is being designed for carrying out further work on a semi-commercial scale. After this work is completed and satisfactory data obtained, large scale production by this process may be undertaken by interested industrial units.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know whether the production of this oil will be economical?

Dr. M. M. Das: Sir, we have been informed by the research workers who have carried out this research and invented this process that it will be an economical proposition.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: May I know the percentage recovery of oil from this rice bran?

Dr. M. M. Das: Bran forms 6 per cent. to 13 per cent. of rice and contains 10 per cent. to 22 per cent. of oil. Out of this, Sir, only about one or two per cent. will be left in the bran after extraction of oil by this method.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether Government propose to hydrogenate this oil recovered from rice bran in order to produce vanaspati; if so, whether that process has already begun?

Dr. M. M. Das: It is too premature to consider that question. We are establishing the pilot plant. The results are to be obtained and the economics have to be worked out, first.

Shri Hem Barua: What is the cost of production per pound of this oil?

Dr. M. M. Das: These things will have to be worked out when the pilot plant is in commission.

Shri Hem Barua: We already know that it is 50 nP. per pound.

Mr. Speaker: Why does the hon. Member ask then?

Shri Hem Barua: I wanted to get it confirmed.

Shri Goray: May I know whether such oil is being manufactured anywhere else in the world on a commercial scale?

Dr. M. M. Das: Yes, Sir; a few firms in India we are told, have already gone into production, but the method of extraction is different. They use foreign material like petroleum products for the extraction. By this method the oil will be more suitable bran also will be more suitable for cattle food, because it is claimed that there will be no toxicity.

Merit-cum-Means Scholarships

*1249. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for Merit-cum-means scholarships for technical studies has been implemented;

(b) if so, the nature of the scheme; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure that each State has a share in the scholarships?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the Scheme, 1039 Scholarships have been sanctioned in the last Financial year—692 for degree courses and 347 for diploma courses. The value of the scholarships is Rs. 75 p.m. for degree courses and Rs. 50 p.m. for diploma courses.

(c) Technical institutions in each State have been allotted a definite quota of Scholarships in proportion to the admissions that were made last year for degree and diploma courses.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: May I know whether the technical authorities will have the final say in the matter of selection or whether a Board will be constituted for the purpose of selection?

Dr. M. M. Das: We have suggested that a Board should be constituted by the authorities of the respective institutions for selection purposes. The scheme was introduced only last year, and last year the selection was made by the authorities of respective institutions.

Shri Palaniyandy: May I know whether the merit-cum-means scholarship scheme will be extended to arts and science students also?

Dr. M. M. Das: So far as we are concerned, this has been introduced for technical students only.

Shri Thanu Pillai: The hon. Deputy Minister said that the value of the scholarships is Rs. 75 and Rs. 50 per month. How does it compare with the value of scholarships given to other backward class students in the same category?

Dr. M. M. Das: That information is not at my disposal at present.

श्रीमति सहोदरा बाई राय : मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि क्या ये छात्र वृतियां लड़कियों को भी मिलेंगी ।

Dr. M. M. Das: No invidious distinction will be made between males and females.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: The information furnished by the hon. Deputy Minister relates to scholarships awarded under the scheme of merit-cum-means scholarships. May I know whether scholarships given to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been included in this?

Dr. M. M. Das: No, Sir; that is a separate category of scholarship. I may also inform the hon. Member that a single student cannot get two scholarships from the same Government.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: I only wanted to know whether they are separate; if so, I would like to know their number.

Dr. M. M. Das: Scholarships for backward classes are separate from this scholarship.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know the number of merit-cum-means scholarships awarded to members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes?

Dr. M. M. Das: The number has already been given in my original reply. During the last financial year 1039 scholarships have been sanctioned.

Mr. Speaker: What is the break-up? He wants to know how many scholarships were given to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes.

Dr. M. M. Das: That is a separate category of scholarship, which have nothing to do with this. The information about backward class scholarships is not with me.

Mr. Speaker: He has said that whoever gets one will not get the other.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that merit can be easily established by examination results, may I know what machinery the Government have set up in order to establish eligibility on the basis of means?

Dr. M. M. Das: For establishing the eligibility on the basis of means, we have suggested that students whose family income per capita is more than Rs. 60 per month may not be considered. The monthly income per capita is worked out by dividing the annual income by 12 times the number of dependants subject to a maximum of 5; that is to say, for a family of five members including the head

of the family the limit of annual income is Rs. 3,600.

Poona Match Factory

*1250. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that **Poona** Match Factory which was started by the Central Social Welfare Board and in which 300 women were working has closed down: and

(b) if so, the reasons for such closure?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The transfer of this question has since been accepted by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for answer on a subsequent date.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know whether this match-making will be in the private sector or in the public sector?

Shri Tyagi: Sir, it is not match-making. It is about a match factory, and not match-making!

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Minister has just now answered that this subject has been transferred to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. It will come up shortly before the House

Shri Jaipal Singh: Sir, I want a clarification. The other day, to a question, a similar answer was given. The same thing cropped up, when the Minister of Defence said that the question had been transferred to some other Ministry. Why not the transfer be made at the source, by the Secretariat? Why should it come up here at all?

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members are aware of the procedure. Books showing the subjects dealt with each Ministry have been sent to all hon. Members. The book shows what subjects are assigned to the Ministries. The Members themselves could indicate the Ministry. We have received 11,000 odd questions during this session. It is not possible in every case to find out the proper Ministry. We send the questions automatically to the Ministry concerned, but if the Ministry say that it pertains to some other Ministry, then transfer it. It is not always physically possible. I would urge upon hon. Members not to throw the responsibility upon the Secretariat. Myself and the Deputy-Speaker have been sitting for days and nights looking into as many questions as possible. Therefore, I would urge upon all hon. Members to be careful, instead of throwing the blame on the Secretariat.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The Central Social Welfare Board is definitely under the Ministry of Education. I have never heard that the work of the Central Social Welfare Board is carried out by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry anywhere in India. Therefore, I would like to know the position.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: May I explain the position? It is correct that the Central Social Welfare Board is attached to the Ministry of Education. But it is also a fact that the Social Welfare Board is working out various projects in co-operation with other Ministries. This particular project with regard to the match factory was being operated on behalf of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and in our opinion, that Ministry was the competent Ministry to answer this question. I am sorry if any inconvenience has been caused to hon. Members on this account, but I hope the Ministry of Commerce and Industry will be able to satisfy hon. Members. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: If any item of work of the Central Social Welfare Board is taken up by a different Ministry and we have to put the question to a different Ministry, it would be very difficult for us. The Minister should take upon himself the responsibility.

Shri Tyagi: Some curb should be applied to the expansion of this Board. It is fast becoming an empire in itself, with all the Ministries.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am sorry hon. Members are taking advantage of this occasion and use this Question Hour for stating what they could very well say on other occasions. This inconvenience arises occasionally. Possibly the hon. Minister thought that it could be answered by the Commerce and Industry Ministry and so the question has been assigned to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. They will answer that. After all, we are not rejecting the question. The hon. Minister said it was transferred to the other Ministry and he has explained the position. It has been transferred to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and in due course it will come up.

Shri Hem Barua: This information could have been conveyed to us earlier in a correction slip.

Mr. Speaker: I shall try to do that.

Shri Goray: May I know who has provided the finances?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The Ministry of Commerce and Industry was responsible for this project, and it was in collaboration with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry that that particular project was operated by the Social Welfare Board.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Ministers will kindly give us information earlier if a question is to be transferred to some other Ministry. We shall take all the necessary steps.

Shri Goray: If the money was advanced by the Education Ministry, how is it that the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has to deal with this matter?

Mr. Speaker: It does not matter. Some Ministry is responsible for it.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Sir, I would like to put one simple question. I want to know whether this match factory is in the private sector or in the public sector.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: All these questions may be better referred to the Ministry of Commerse and Industry.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

National Physical Efficiency Drive

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*1251. **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to launch a national physical efficiency drive;

(b) if so, what is the scheme; and

(c) whether it has been launched in the Union Territories?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The National Physical Efficiency Drive has already been launched.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

On the recommendation of the Central Advisory Board of Physical Education and Recreation, the Government of India have approved a scheme for launching a National Physical Efficiency Drive on a country-wide scale. The Drive was formally launched in February, 1960.

2. The aim of the Physical Efficiency Drive is to popularise the cult of physical fitness throughout the country and to arouse the enthusiasm of the people for higher standards of physical efficiency and achievement. The Drive is based on precise and carefully graded physical fitness tests. These tests which relate to athletics, indigenous exercises including Yogic Asanas and swimming have been

drawn up separately for Men and Women and for two age groups viz., (1) below 18 years of age and (2) 18 years and above. Thus there are four test categories. These tests are so designed that all people, young and old, whether in urban or rural areas, can take the tests. Each of the four test categories mentioned above has three standards laid down from moderately easy to fairly difficult. The highest standards are the "Three Stars" standards, the next "Two Stars" and the easiest "One Star". Merit Certificates in three categories viz., "One Star", "Two Stars" and "Three Stars" are awarded to such participants as successfully qualify in the prescribed graded Physical Efficiency Tests.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Drive has been launched on a country-wide scale.

Shri P. G. Deb: May I know how much amount has been allotted for this scheme?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali:.. The total amount sanctioned for this scheme is Rs. 1,20,000.

Shri P. G. Deb: May I know whether this national physical efficiency drive is different from the national discipline scheme?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Yes, Sir. It is entirely different. I would refer the hon. Member to the pamphlet issued by the Ministry of Education on the national physical efficiency drive. A copy of it will be placed in the Library if it is not already there.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In the statement, it is said that there are two age groups: below 18 years of age, and 18 years and above, separately for men and women. I want to know what will be the aegis or the organisation through which this will be carried out for the age group below 18. May I know whether it will be through the colleges and schools or will there be another separate organisation for it?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The idea in starting this scheme is that all persons, young and old, living in the rural and urban areas should be able to participate in this scheme. Certain tests have been standardised and we hope that there will be continuous effort on the part of the citizens of our country to improve the physical efficiency drive, and this scheme may be instrumental in the realisation of that goal.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: My question has not been answered. My question was this. There are two categories: those below 18 and those above 18. For those who are below 18, I want to know which will be the organisation through which this drive will be carried out. Will it be through the educational institutions, the schools and colleges, or through any other special organisation to be set up for that purpose?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Wherever the educational institutions take up the scheme, they will be welcome to do that. But, as I said, it is not confined merely to educational institutions. There may be some children who are outside the schools and who are below 18 and some inside the schools. The scheme is open to all the citizens of the country, young and old, and we hope that through these centres they will be able to participate in the scheme.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know if any time-limit has been fixed for this drive, or, whether it will go on perpetually?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: This is a perpetual process. I hope the physical efficiency will continuously increase and that those who have attained a lower standard will gradually go towards a higher standard.

Shri Tyagi: I want one clarification: whether physical efficiency in schools and colleges is a subject on the central list or on the State list. If it is a subject on the State list, I would like to know how the Centre is financing it.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The hon. Member is aware that though education is

a State subject, except of course higher education and research for which the Central Government have some responsibility, the Government of India, in consultation with the State Governments, have undertaken a number of pilot projects, and we are assisting the State Governments of educational development practically at all stages. The House has generally welcomed this development which has taken place in the country. Without interfering in the work of the State Governments, we have been giving assistance for the development of education—pre-primary education, primary education, higher education and university education.

Shri Tyagi: Then take over education altogether.

Shri P. G. Deb: May I know whether funds will be allotted to the States for this work?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: As I said, funds have been allotted.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Next question.

High Altitude Research Observatory at Gulmarg

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*1254. **Shrimati Manjula Devi:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri A. M. Tariq:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that it has been finally decided to close down the high-altitude research observatory at Gulmarg jointly run by Aligarh and Jammu and Kashmir Universities;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the method of disposal of the assets of the observatory?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). In view of the High Altitude Laboratory proposed to be established at Gulmarg and at Khilanmarg by the Atomic Energy Department, it has been decided by the University Grants Commission that the present High Altitude Laboratory run by the Aligarh Muslim University and the Jammu and Kashmir University be eventually closed down.

(c) The equipment is to be either transferred to the Aligarh Muslim University or made available to the Atomic Energy Department as may be expedient.

Shrimati Manjula Devi: May I know whether the committee appointed by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has recommended to the University Grants Commission that the observatory should be continued?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The committee which the hon. Member is referring to was appointed and they decided to recommend to the University Grants Commission to continue the laboratory till such time as the laboratory of the atomic energy department at Gulmarg started functioning and that the future of the laboratory will be considered on merits. The committee did not take any decision with regard to the closure of the laboratory. The committee suggested that its future will be considered on merits. But later on, the Aligarh University said that they were not interested in the continuance of the laboratory. Therefore, the University Grants Commission took the decision.

Shri A. M. Tariq: May I know if Government are aware of the fact that instruments worth thousands of dollars were purchased for the laboratory and they were not used at all and they are lying unpacked for the last two years? If so, may I know what action Government has taken against those in charge of the laboratory?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: As far as the equipment is concerned, I am aware that expensive equipment has been

purchased for this laboratory, but it is ultimately the responsibility of the university. The university at one time was interested in the development of the laboratory, but at a later stage, they were not interested in its development. Therefore, the University Grants Commission has no other choice.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the atomic energy department is interested in setting up a high altitude cosmic ray research laboratory there, may I know why this laboratory that has been functioning has been closed down?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: It has not been closed down.

Shri Hem Barua: There is a proposal to close it down. It comes to the same thing; it is only a question of lapse of time. Why is it that instead of handing over the existing laboratory to the atomic energy department, there is duplication of effort and wastage of national resources?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: As far as the equipment is concerned, that would not be wasted, but it may be taken over by the atomic energy department or by the university itself. But the hon. Member would realise that ultimately, it is the university which must take the decision. The university is not interested in the continuance of this laboratory, as a university laboratory. Therefore, the University Grants Commission had no other choice except to accept the recommendations of the committee.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the Aligarh University is not interested in this laboratory, so long as the laboratory was under the Aligarh University, may I know what research was conducted in this laboratory, because now they come with a proposal that it should be closed down?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: As far as I can see, no satisfactory explanation has been given by the university. At one time the university was very keen to develop this laboratory and so the University Grants Commission gave grants. At a later stage, they said it was rather difficult for them to manage laboratory at such a distance. There is something in what they said, that a laboratory at a distance from Aligarh to Gulmarg was not easily manageable. But this is a point which they should have considered readily when they started the laboratory. But I think it is no use keeping the laboratory in the management of the university when they are not interested in running it.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know whether there is any truth in the story that this laboratory is going to be closed on account of the controversy between Dr. Bhabha and Dr. Gill?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: There may be differences between one scientist and another. I am not fully aware of this controversy, but the UGC has consulted all the persons concerned and took the decision after careful consideration.

Shri A. M. Tariq: May I know if Government has received any report from the UGC regarding the officer-in-charge that he was not working properly, that he did not spend much time in the laboratory and so on?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: As far as I am aware, the scientist who was in charge of the laboratory is an eminent scientist. I am not aware of any complaints having been received by the UGC. It may be that the University might have written certain letters to the UGC, but they are not in my knowledge.

Shrimati Manjula Devi: May I know whether the valuable research work so far done by the observatory in meteorology for the last nine years will be continued by the proposed cosmic ray research laboratory in Gulmarg?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Our anxiety is to ensure that the work done is

not lost. I am hoping that the laboratory, when taken over by the atomic energy department, will be able to make use of all the work that has been already done and also utilise all the equipment.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी इस को लेने के वास्ते तैयार नहीं है तो इस को आप इलाहाबाद यूनिवर्सिटी को या हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी को देने को तैयार हैं?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव तो अभी यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमिशन के सामने नहीं आया है। अगर यूनिवर्सिटी कोई इस तरह का प्रस्ताव भेजेगी तो उस पर विचार किया जायेगा लेकिन जैसे मैंने निवेदन किया एक निर्णय यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन ने आवश्यक परिस्थिति में लिया है और वह मैं ने आप के सामने रख दिया है।

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that it has transpired of late that the Aligarh University is not interested in atomic research or is not fit for it, may I know on what grounds this laboratory was entrusted to the Aligarh University.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I have already explained that.....

Mr. Speaker: He need not explain. How is this Government responsible for what was done long ago?

Shri Hem Barua: It was done by our Government. It is all dark and nothing is known about it. *(Interruptions)*.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Whatever might be the interest in this question, where I have allowed sufficient number of questions, I request hon. Members not to embarrass me by rising and saying "one question". Each hon. Member has got only one question. How many am I to allow? Next question.

Staff Captains

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*1255. { **Shri P. G. Deb:** **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** **Shri S. A. Mehdi:**

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) how many civilians have been appointed as Staff Captains in the Army Headquarters; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) and (b). No civilians have been appointed as Staff Captains in Army Headquarters. However, it has been decided after a recent review to post civilian officers against 8 posts which were hitherto held by Army Officers.

Shri P. G. Deb: May I know whether any protest was lodged by the permanent commissioned army officers against the appointment of civilians to these posts?

Sardar Majithia: No such protest has come.

Sardar Ajit Singh Sarhadi: The hon. Minister has not replied to the second part of the question. What are the reasons which have persuaded th Defence Ministry to introduce this new scheme of having civilian officers for these posts?

Sardar Majithia: The post of Staff captain, as you know, deals with normal routine methods and it was considered that certain of these posts can be suitably filled by the civilians. There will also be better prospects for the civilians in defence employment. That is why this step was taken.

Shri C. D. Pande: What will be the procedure of recruitment to this service? Will it be from the IAS or any other Central Secretariat Service or will it be a separate cadre?

Sardar Majithia: These posts will be entirely filled by the persons who are already employed in the Defence Ministry.

Chairman, University Grants Commission

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*1256. { **Shri N. R. Muniswamy:** **Shri Raghunath Singh:**

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman, University Grants Commission, can enter into political questions when he is serving under Government;

(b) whether any exemption is given to him to do so; and

(c) if so, on what grounds?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c). The Chairman of the University Grants Commission is not considered a Government servant in the normal acceptance of the term. There is thus no bar, such as is applied to Government servants, about his dealing with political questions. The question of giving an exemption to him therefore does not arise.

In such cases conventions may gradually grow up.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Without going into the merits of the political problems which the Chairman of the University Grants Commission touches more often generously, may I know whether Government have not framed rules and regulations as to impose restrictions on the activities which will impinge on the scope and function of the UGC?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I think I have already answered that question. There are no rules under which the Chairman of the University Grants Commission can be debarred from expressing any opinions on political questions. At the same time, I have said that in these matters, it will be much better that good and healthy conventions grow rather than to frame rules. In my opinion, the office of the Chairman of the University Grants Commission is one of the highest offices that we can think of in this country and it would be much desirable to develop healthy conventions round this office rather than to have rigid rules. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know the pay of the Chairman, University Grants Commission, at present and the allowance and TA paid to him?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I am answering this from memory because this question does not arise out of this. I think the pay is Rs. 3,000. He is drawing his pension also, which, as far as I remember, is, Rs. 1,200. This is subject to correction. As regards the allowances I think he draws Rs. 20 per day as D.A. when he is on tour. But this information may be subject to correction here and there. I am just giving it from memory.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know whether the rule of the Finance Ministry that the retired Government servants shall not be allowed to draw their pension has been relaxed in this case and, if so, why? What is the reason for that?

Mr. Speaker: This does not arise out of this question.

Shri Raghunath Singh: This question relates to the Chairman, University Grants Commission.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Member will see that this question relates only to this as to whether the Chairman of the University Grants Commission can be allowed to participate in political activities. That is all that the question relates to.

Shri A. M. Tariq: If, for instance, the Chairman, University Grants Commission, addresses a political or public meeting or, for instance, he goes to the Swatantra Party meeting will Government not take any action against him?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I think I have explained my point of view. I can also express my personal opinion on this matter.

Mr. Speaker: Evidently hon. Members want that the Government should

take steps to frame rules if possible in this regard. That is all that is at the back of their mind.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I have answered that question also saying that in these matters it will be much better to develop healthy conventions..... (*Interruption*).

Shri Tyagi: What are they?..... (*Interruption*).

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यूनियन पबलिक सर्विस कमीशन और यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन के चेयरमैनों के राइट्स और प्रिविलेजेज में क्या अन्तर है? क्या दोनों के अधिकार एक से ही हैं? या उनमें से एक पालिटिक्स में भाग ले सकता है और दूसरा नहीं?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : दोनों का काम अलग अलग है और दोनों का काम का क्षेत्र अलग अलग है और दोनों के हक अलग अलग हैं ।

Shri Raghunath Singh: No, I want to know about privilege and rights. मैं सिर्फ यह जानना चाहता हूं.....

Mr. Speaker: Eviedntly they want to know whether the Chairman, UPSC, can go and address such meetings. But that is not within the province of the hon. Education Minister.

Shri Raghunath Singh: We want to know whether ....(*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : दोनों के वास्ते कनवेंशन होना चाहिए ।

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Home Minister is not asked to answer these questions.....(*Interruption*).

Shri Joachim Alva: Has Government allowed this concession to the Chairman, UGC, out of a sense of consideration of the British practice or convention regarding the Chairman of the University Grants Commission in Britain or is it a question of allowing the hon. gentleman to have it both ways?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: As far as I am aware, the Chairman of the University Grants Commission in U.K., will not take a partisan view, that is, he will not associate himself with party politics though on public questions he would certainly express opinions. Therefore I had suggested that in these matters it would be much better to develop healthy conventions.....(*Interruption*).

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What is the healthy convention?..... (*Interruption*).

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The convention should be that as far as possible a person who holds the office of the Chairman of the University Grants Commission should not be partisan because once the universities are dragged into party politics all kinds of difficulties are created..... (*Interruption*).

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Where is the question of party politics here..... (*Interruption*)?

Shri Raghunath Singh: We want to know the opinion of the Government in this case.....(*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Unfortunately hon. Members are becoming too excited. The simple question is whether the Chairman, University Grants Commission, can enter into political activities or political questions when he is serving under the Government. The simple question has been answered. Rules have not been framed but the hon. Minister expects healthy conventions to grow.....

Shri Tyagi: What are the healthy conventions?

Mr. Speaker:.....meaning thereby that he ought not to take part in partisan politics. The question as to whether he ought to talk about corruption or not does not arise here. Therefore let us proceed to the next question.

Shri Raghunath Singh: No, no. (*Interruption*). What is the healthy convention in the view of the Government? (*Interruption*).

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: May I seek one minor clarification?

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: May I ask one more question?

Shri Raghunath Singh: There should be half-an-hour discussion.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members know how to ask for a half-an-hour discussion. Next Question.

Stabilising Village Roads

*1258. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state

(a) whether the Central Road Research Institute has worked out any scheme for stabilising the village roads with local materials;

(b) whether it has also experimented for stabilising the hill village roads with local materials; and

(c) if so, in what way that knowledge has been taken to the village level and made known to the villagers?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The knowledge has been passed on to the State Chief Engineers, Municipalities and District Boards. I may add that we have also asked for the co-operation of the Ministry of Community Projects in this matter.

Shri Hem Raj: May I know whether any literature has been prepared regarding these matters in some regional languages and made available to the Block Development Officers?

Dr. M. M. Das: This Road Research Institute publishes regularly bulletins in which the accounts of the research are given.

Shri Hem Raj: May I know whether Block Development Officers have been given information so that the hill roads which are being eroded day by day may be stabilised at an early date and the erosion that is taking place and is bringing so much sand to the Bhakra Dam may be stopped?

Dr. M. M. Das: The Ministry of Community Projects have been written to about this.

Administrative Reforms

*1260. **Shri Bhanja Deo:**
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Damani:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri Manabendra Shah:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to simplify the existing rules of procedure in Government administration; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). The problem of improving and simplifying procedures in Government administration is constantly under review and improvements have been effected by organisations like the O&M Division, Cabinet Secretariat and the Special Reorganisation Unit. Some steps have also been taken for reducing duplication of noting in the Secretariat, the inculcation of greater initiative at middle levels, effective decentralisation of powers and delegation of authority at all levels and a more vivid appreciation of the importance of human relations in administration. Certain general suggestions made by me on this subject are under examination by the different Ministries. Steps are also being taken to set up internal groups to make a detailed organisation of the selected segments of administration with a view to simplifying the procedure and expediting the disposal of work.

Shri Bhanja Deo: Has the Ministry considered about the administrative reforms suggested by the committee, over which the hon. Defence Minister presided, about the relationship between the Chairman of the public sector concern and the Ministry concerned?

Shri G. B. Pant: That matter is under consideration.

Shri Bhanja Deo: Has the Ministry considered about the particular matter which was just now being discussed in the House, namely, what should be the convention as regards the Chairman, like that of the UGC and other such Commissions in which you have a Chairman?

Mr. Speaker: How does it arise out of this? This relates to rules of procedure..... (*Interruption*). Order, order. The rules of procedure relate to simplification in administration. How does the question of political and other activities of the Chairman come in?

Shri Bhanja Deo: What I asked was what should be the convention because these Commissions are also under the purview of the Home Ministry or the other Ministries.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know whether the rules regulating the procedures in these Commissions also come under this.

Shri G. B. Pant: Well, the rules governing the working of the Commissions have also been reviewed and revised from time to time and the regulations have also been placed before this House whenever changes have been made. So, ordinarily so far as the procedure is concerned, they write letters to us and we answer them. Whenever there is any question which we want to bring to their notice we write to them and we receive their replies and we try to expedite things as much as we can.

Mr. Speaker: All that the hon. Member wants to know is whether there is an attempt to simplify the rules of procedure in the administration of a Commission.

Shri G. B. Pant: Yes. It is so in the case of the Union Public Service Commission.

Mr. Speaker: And also in the case of other similar Commission. That is what he wants to know.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: The hon. the Home Minister just now said that some effective steps for the decentralisation of powers have been taken. May I know what steps have been taken for the effective decentralisation of powers among the Central Ministries?

Shri G. B. Pant: The Heads of Departments specially those in-charge of administrations in Union Territories have been given greater financial and administrative powers and within the Secretariat too proposals are under consideration and some of them have already been brought into force whereby the powers of different Ministries have been increased and the references to the Finance and Home and other connected Ministries have been reduced. The powers have been decentralised to that extent and there is already a proposal for consideration that the Ministries might be self-contained to the extent feasible.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know if any special directive has been issued by the hon. the Home Minister? If it is so, what is the nature of the directive and whether any specific suggestions have been made therein.

Shri G. B. Pant: Yes; requests have been made to the Ministries about certain matters. But I wonder if the hon. Member will be interested very much in the details.

Shri Tyagi: As I understood from the answer given by the Home Minister, it has been contemplated to set up such organisation cells for the purpose of achieving these objectives.

There is also one Organisation and Methods Division; there is also an Economy team working in each Ministry and there is also the Vigilance cell. May I know whether the work of all these bodies functioning in various Ministries will be coordinated and whether there shall be only one agency to achieve these objectives?

Shri G. B. Pant: So far as the Vigilance Division is concerned, its work is not connected with the determining of the procedures in administration. So far as the Organisation and Methods Division is concerned, it is certainly one of the bodies which will have to play a significant part in these efforts and whatever organisation is set up—whether anyone will or will or will not be, I cannot say,—definitely it will be connected with all this so that their activities are coordinated.

Shri Tyagi: Since they will be administrative experts, I was wondering if this one organisation could not handle all these activities.

Mr. Speaker: The question is whether there will be a new organisation which will be a federation of all the organisations.

Shri G. B. Pant: No. The present organisations such as O&M, the Economic Reorganisation Unit and all these will continue. I said that certain suggestions have been made and study groups, or scrutiny groups as we may call them, have been set up in several of the Ministries to examine their own working so that, so far as possible, the procedure may be simple. There may be also distribution of responsibility and a watch may be kept on the working not only of the way the files are dealt with, but also on the discharge of responsibility by different sections and also on disposal of the work in a speedy manner and simplifying the rules as far as possible.

Shri Tyagi: Is it also under contemplation to decentralise the administrative powers of disciplinary action because I find that officers cannot take disciplinary action against their immediate subordinates and therefore there is a lot of indiscipline

Shri G. B. Pant: That is also perhaps one of the matters under consideration.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know whether the consideration of the subject of the relationship between Ministers and Secretaries of the various Ministries has also been finalised and whether that is also being considered along with the subject of revision of precedures of administration?

Shri G. B. Pant: It has not been altogether finalised, but I gathered from the trend of questions that were put in this House more than once that this House would not like any rigid rules to be framed in the regulation of the relations between the two.

Mr. Speaker: 1261.

Shri Hem Barua: I want to put a suplementary to the other question.

Mr. Speaker: 1261 I have called. He may put all questions here.

Petroleum Institute

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*1261. **Shri Hem Barua:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri S. C. Samanta.
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shrimati Malida Ahmed.
Shri Damani.
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1388 on the 14th December, 1959 and state at what stage is the proposal to set up Petroleum Institute?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): An executive council has been appointed for the Institute, and preliminary steps for the preparation of plans and location of a suitable

site for the Institute have been taken A proposal to start such work as statistical studies, engine testing etc. with the facilities available at National Physical Laboratory and/or Central Road Research Institute, Delhi, is also under consideration.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that the Government propose to start this Institute with French help; if so, will it be at the governmental level, or will it be some private firm in France setting up the Institute?

Dr. M. M. Das: In my reply I have said that an executive council has been formed. This has been formed under the chairmanship of the Minister of Mines and Oil. Only a few days back the constitution of this executive council has been finalised. It is premature to give any opinion upon those matters.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact—information has come out like that—that the work of the Institute will be looked after by foreign experts in the initial stages?

Dr. M. M. Das: It is not possible to answer the questions now. The executive council has just come into existence, and it will formulate the policies regarding the establishment of the Institute. The question will arise after the Institute comes into existence.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether this Institute will impart training in post-graduate studies; if so, whether there will be co-ordination with the universities?

Dr. M. M. Das: The Director-General of the CSIR had a discussion with the Director-General of the French Institute of Petroleum and two other scientists who came to visit India, and some matters relating to this institution were discussed. The scope of training of personnel was also one of the subjects that were discussed.

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of Order, Sir. When I asked whether the Institute would be started with French help, and whether it would be at the governmental or private level, all knowledge about any contact with France was denied, and now in reply to my third supplementary this has come out.

Mr. Speaker: I understood the hon. Minister to say that this also was one of the matters being considered by the council. The council may ultimately choose some other agency to assist it, or it may not take any other agency. Therefore, he did not want to commit himself when it is left to some others. But, since the hon. Member continued, he said this was also one of the matters under consideration. I do not think there is any point of order in this.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

All-India Scientific Service

*1243. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta**
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1177 on the **9th** December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the Government have received and examined the recommendations of the Scientific Personnel Committee for the constitution of an All-India Scientific Service in the country; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Tagore Birthday Centenary Celebrations

*1245. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleas-

ed to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 866 on the 14th December, 1959 and state the further progress made in regard to the publication of works of Shri Rabindra Nath Tagore on the occasion of his birthday centenary celebrations ?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): The selection of Rabindranath Tagore's writings for publication in Indian languages in seven volumes has been finalised by the Sahitya Akademi. Of these, the volume of 101 Poems has been published under the title Ekottarasti. Also, the Gujarati and Punjabi editions of 21 short stories have been published. The remaining works are either under preparation or in Press.

दिल्ली में शिक्षा सम्बन्धी सस्ता साहित्य

*१२४८. श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में जो सस्ती गाइडें और अनुमान पत्र (गैस पेपर) छप रहे हैं और जिनके कारण छात्रों की शिक्षा का स्तर निरन्तर गिरता जा रहा है क्या उनकी ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस प्रकार के प्रकाशन मैट्रिक से एम० ए० तक की सभी कक्षाओं के लिये उपलब्ध हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार शिक्षा सम्बन्धी इस प्रकार के सस्ते साहित्य के प्रकाशन पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने पर विचार कर रही है

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): सरकार का यह मत है कि दिल्ली में सस्ती गाइडें और अनुमान पत्र (गैस पेपर) छपते हैं।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) जी नहीं।

Payment of Increment to Workers of M.E.S.

*1252. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 300 M.E.S. workers in Kanpur have not been paid their arrears of increment since 1948;

(b) if so, the reasons for this abnormal delay; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite payment?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) 206 M.E.S. Employees have not been paid their arrears of increments since 1948.

(b) The delay has been due to non-availability of certain documents and audit objections arising therefrom.

(c) Government orders have since been issued and arrears will now be paid to the workers.

ललित कला अकादमी

*१२५३. श्रीमती मितोमाता : क्या वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आधुनिक चित्र शैली के कुछ प्रमुख कलाकारों ने पिछले कुछ वर्षों से ललित कला अकादमी द्वारा आयोजित वार्षिक प्रतियोगिता से असहयोग कर रखा है ;

(ख) क्या इस असहयोग का कारण अकादमी की पुरस्कार-वितरण सम्बन्धी नीति है; और

(ग) अकादमी और आधुनिक कलाकारों के बीच की इस खाई को पाटने के लिये अकादमी ने क्या कदम उठाये है ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य उपमंत्री (डा० म० मो० दास) : (क) और (ख). कुछ कलाकारों ने अकादमी

द्वारा आयोजित कला की राष्ट्रीय प्रदर्शनी १९५९ में भाग नहीं लिया क्योंकि वे प्रदर्श्य वस्तुओं के मूल्यांकन और उन्हें अलग अलग अनुभागों में रखने के फैसले से सहमत नहीं थे।

(ग) तब से अकादमी ने सब के लिए जैसी आम प्रदर्शनी हुआ करती थी वैसी ही फिर से करने का फैसला कर लिया है।

Oil Refinery at Barauni

*1257. **Kumari M. Vedakumari:**
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any change in the estimated cost of oil refinery at Barauni; and

(b) whether Government have received the detailed project report from the Soviet experts?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). The detailed project report is expected by December, 1960; the cost of the Barauni refinery will be estimated thereafter.

Tar Plant at Durgapur

*1259. **Shri Subiman Ghose:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned any sum for a tar plant in Durgapur;

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned; and

(c) how many tons of coal tar are likely to be produced annually there?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The Tar Plant is a part of the by-product plant of the Durgapur Steel Plant and its cost is included in the total cost of the Steel Plant. The cost of the tar plant was, however, estimated at Rs. 108 lakhs.

(c) 200 tons per day.

Diplomas of Rural Institutes

*1262. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Inter-University Board of India has made any assessment of Rural Institutes and made any recommendations about the recognition of their Diplomas by the Universities; and

(b) if so, what Rural Institutes Diplomas have been given recognition?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The Committee set up by the Inter-University Board of India has by now assesed the academic standards of eight out of eleven Rural Institutes, but the final report is yet due.

(b) Question does not arise.

Scientific Books in Regional Languages

*1263. **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken to give help to the authors and publishers in printing books on science in different regional languages; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The particulars of financial assistance:

(1) M/S. Rajkamal Prakashan (P) Ltd., Delhi.

Rs. 34,000 sanctioned as grant-in-

aid for production of translations in Hindi, Bengali, Marathi and Tamil of the first volume of the 'Wonder World of Science'.

(2) 'BIJOLI'—monthly magazine in Bengali.

A lump sum of Rs. 1,800 has been sanctioned as grant in-aid for publication of this magazine.

(3) Bangiya Bijnan Parishad, Calcutta.

A sum of Rs. 2,500 during the year 1958-59 and Rs. 2,500 during the year 1959-60 have been sanctioned for the publication of its journal 'Jnan-O-Bijnan' in Bengali.

(4) Shri K. S. Karanth

It has been decided to give a grant of Rs. 5,000 for Vol. I of 'Vijnan Prapancha' in Kannada published by the author.

(5) 'KALAIKATHIR'—monthly magazine in Tamil

It has been decided to give a grant-in-aid of Rs. 3,500 for publication of this magazine.

Photogrammetric Equipment

*1264. **Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of the building with airconditioning arrangement has been completed in Dehra Dun for the installation of the Photogrammetric equipment purchased for the 'Survey of India';

(b) if not, when it will be completed; and

(c) the total estimate of this building project?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). The Building portion of the work including internal electrification has been completed. The procurement and installation of air-conditioning plant may take a year more.

(c) Rs. 84,090.

School for Kuchipudi Dance

*1265. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Madhusudan Rao:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1210 on the 9th December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the Sangeet Natak Akademi has since accepted the recommendations of the Andhra Pradesh Sangeet Natak Akademi to establish a school for Kuchipudi Dance; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). The Andhra Pradesh Sangeet Natak Akademi proposed the setting up of a School of Kuchipudi Natya in Kuchipudi Village and an Institute for advanced courses in Vijayawada. The Sangeet Natak Akademi has given an *ad hoc* non-recurring grant of Rs. 3,600 during 1959-60 to the Andhra Pradesh Akademi to meet part of the expenditure on the school in Kuchipudi.

East German Delegation

*1266. **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Anirudh Sinha:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the East German Delegation has come to India on the invitation of the Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs Ministry; and

(b) if so, the object of their visit?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, in order to make a study of education in India with special reference to scientific and technical education.

हिन्दी में पत्र

१६८६. **श्री वाजपेयी :** क्या गृह तथा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन-किन मंत्रालयों और कार्यालयों में हिन्दी में पत्र प्राप्त होते हैं; और

(ख) एक मास में औसत कितने पत्र (मंत्रालयवार) हिन्दी में प्राप्त होते हैं?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री गो० ब० पन्त): (क) और (ख) . एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है [देखिये परिशिष्ट ३, अनुबंध संख्या ३६]

Loan to Orissa

1687. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of Central loan which is due from Orissa as on the 31st March, 1960;

(a) the total amount of interest which is due from Orissa till the 31st March, 1960 on Central loans advanced to Orissa;

(c) the various heads under which the Central loans have been advanced to Orissa; and

(d) whether Orissa has made any payment towards the loan capital?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a), (b) and (d). As the accounts for the year 1959-60 are still open, it is not possible at this stage to give the information asked for by the honourable member relating to that year. A sum of Rs. 123·33 crores was, however, outstanding against Orissa as loans on 31st March, 1959 and a sum of Rs. 3·67 crores was recovered as interest during the year 1958-59. The Orissa Government also repaid loans amounting to Rs. 4·5 crores during that year.

(c) The loans are for numerous purposes, the important items of which are Hirakud Dam Project, Grow More Food Schemes, States' share of small savings collections, Community Development Projects and Local Development Works, Industrial and Housing Schemes, Development of Khadi and Handloom, etc.

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग

१६८८. **श्री खुशवक्त राय :**
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५६–५७, १९५७–५८ और १९५८–५९ में विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के कार्यालय पर कितना वार्षिक खर्च हुआ ;

(ख) इसमें से आयोग के सभापति और अन्य कर्मचारियों को वेतन, पारिश्रमिक अथवा भत्तों के रूप में कितनी राशि दी गई ;

(ग) आयोग के कार्यालय में इस समय कुल कितने कर्मचारी हैं ; और

(घ) १९५६–५७, १९५७–५८ और १९५८–५९ में इस कार्यालय में विभिन्न शीर्षों के अन्तर्गत कितना वार्षिक व्यय हुआ ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): (क)

	रुपये	नये पैसे
१९५६–५७		२,८९,८७०-९८
१९५७–५८		३,५१,३५८-५३
१९५८–५९		४,६६,९२२-०५

(ङ)

	सभापति को दिये	अन्य कर्मचारियों को दिये
	रुपये नये पैसे	रुपये नये पैसे
१९५६–५७	४,१४१-३८	१,८७,४५२-६१
१९५७–५८	५,५३०-०६	२,३०,९८४-२३
१९५८–५९	९,०७६-४२	२ ८७,१८०-१७

(ग) ११६।

(घ)

	१९५६–५७	१९५७–५८	१९५८–५९
	रुपये	रुपये	रुपये
१. अफसरों का वेतन . .	७८,८०९.१२	८४,२९३.७३	१,०४,२३७.५३
२. सिपबन्दी का वेतन . .	५८,६७९.५३	८६,१०३.१२	१,०१,३३२.५६
३. भत्ता . . .	५४,१०५.३४	६६,११७.४४	९०,६८६.५०
४. अन्य खर्चे और फुटकर व्यय	४३,८५४.३१	७६,०८९.५५	९८,६०६.४७
५. सदस्यों का सफर भत्ता	२३,८७४.६९	१८,८९७.११	४६,५९२.४५
६ अंशदान . . .	९,५२९.१९	१६,८२७.६५	२१,०५५.८५
७. स्टाफ कार की खरीद और देखभाल	२१,०१८.८०	३,०२९.९३	४,४१०.६९
	२,८९,८७०.९८	३,५१,३५८.५३	४,६६,६२२.०५

Iron Ore Deposits in Krishna District

1689. Shri M. V. Krishna Rao: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to issue licences to the mine owners for prospecting iron ore in Krishna district in Andhra Pradesh in 1960-61; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). Iron ore deposits in Jaggayyapet (including villages around it) and Gandrayi Reserve Forest in Krishna District have been reserved for exploitation by the State Government. Concessions can be granted to private parties over rest of the areas in the district.

Grants for Technical Education in Punjab

1690. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will **the** Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount given as grants-in-aid during 1959-60 to Punjab State **for** the development of technical education; and

(b) the heads under which it **has** been given?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Rs. 19,64,770

(b) The grants have been sanctioned for the development of existing institutions and for the establishment of new institutions as shown below:

1. Guru Nanak Engineering College, Ludhiana (Development).

2. Mehr Chand Polytechnic, Jullundur (Development).

3. S.D. Polytechnic, Baijnath (Development).

4. Punjab Polytechnic, Nilokheri (Development).

5. Punjab Engineering College, Chandigarh (Development).

6. Government Polytechnic, Ambala (Development).

7. Central Polytechnic, Chandigarh (Establishment).

8. Government Tanning Institute, Jullundur (Development).

9. 10 and 11. Junior Technical Schools at Gurgaon, Kangra and Kapurthala (Establishment).

12, 13 and 14. Three Centrally-sponsored polytechnics (Establishment).

Grants for Punjabi Drama

1691. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of organisations in Punjab which received grants from the Sangeet Natak Akademi in 1959-60 and the amounts thereof;

(b) whether the Sangeet Natak Akademi decided to give grants for promotion of Punjabi drama during 1959 60; and

(c) if so, the amount thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) The Sangeet Natak Akademi sanctioned a grant of Rs. 2,000 to Shri Hari Ballabh Sangeet Maha Sabha, Jullundur City during 1959-60;

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Basic Education

1692. Shri Bhagavati: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number and percentage of primary schools which have been oriented to the Basic Pattern (Buniyadi Talim) up to 1959 in each State;

(b) the number of students who have passed from Basic Schools in different States during the last two years;

(c) whether Government have made any investigation to find out how the students from Basic Schools have adjusted themselves in the Higher Secondary or other types of High Schools; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha as soon as available.

Coal Despatched to Pakistan

1693. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state the total tonnage of coal despatched to Pakistan during December, 1959 to March, 1960 as compared to the despatches made during the corresponding months in 1958-59?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): The quantity of coal despatched to Pakistan is as below:

Period	*Quantity in tons*
December'58 to March'59	4,07,538
December'59 to March'60 (upto the 20th)	3,28,539*

*The figures for February and March, 1960 included here are provisional.

Industrial and non-Industrial Employees in Defence Services

1694. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1189 on the 9th December, 1959 and state whether the disparity between the industrial and non-industrial civilian employees in Defence Services in the matter of leave and holidays has since been removed?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): Sir; Government's decision on the Pay Commission's recommendations regarding removal of disparities between the industrial and non-industrial civilian employees in Defence Services in the matter of leave and holidays is still awaited.

रुड़की में विस्फोट

१६६५. **श्री भक्त दर्शन:** क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिसम्बर, १९५९ के दूसरे सप्ताह में रूड़की (उत्तर प्रदेश) के छावनी क्षेत्र में एक बहुत भारी विस्फोट हुआ जिसके फलस्वरूप कुछ रंगरूट सैनिक मारे गये और कुछ घायल हुये ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उस दुर्घटना की परिस्थितियों, मृत व घायल व्यक्तियों के नाम व पद तथा दुर्घटना के बाद की गई सहायता-संबंधी कार्यवाही आदि पर प्रकाश डालने वाला एक विवरण पटल पर रखा जायेगा ;

(ग) उस दुर्घटना के क्या कारण थे ;

(घ) उस विस्फोट के लिये जिम्मेदार व्यक्ति या व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई ; और

(ङ) मृत व घायल व्यक्तियों के परिवार के लोगों को वित्तीय अथवा अन्य क्या सहायता दी गई ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण मेनन): (क) बंगाल इंजीनियर सेंटर, रूड़की में दिनांक १० दिसम्बर, १९५९ को एक विस्फोट हुआ जिससे एक रंगरूट तथा एक जवान की मौत हुई और एक जूनियर कमीशंड अफसर घायल हुआ।

(ख) से (ङ). बंगाल इंजीनियर सेंटर, रूड़की के डिमालिशन क्षेत्र में १० दिसम्बर, १९५९ को एक विस्फोट हुआ, जिसमें बंगाल इंजीनियर सेंटर, रूड़की की ट्रेनिंग बटालियन के रंगरूट भगवान सिंह तथा नायक धर्म सिंह मारे गये। जूनियर कमीशंड अफसर शिक्षक जमादार गुरू देव सिंह के पैर में चोट आई।

ट्रेनिंग प्रोग्राम के मुताबिक रंगरूटों को फायर चार्ज की ट्रेनिंग देनी थी, जिसमें लड़ाई के समय जैसी आवाज होती है। चार चार्ज तैयार किये गये, जिसमें रंगरूट भगवान सिंह को नं० ३ चार्ज से फायर करना था।

नायक धर्म सिंह तथा जमादार गुरूदेव सिंह इंतजाम की देख भाल कर रहे थे, फायर पार्टी को सेफ्टी फ्यूज में आग लगानी थी और उसके बाद जमादार के साथ एक ऊंचे टीले पर जाना था जो १० या १२ फुट ऊंचा था और चार्ज करने वाली जगह से कोई ५० गज की दूरी पर था। सेफ्टी फ्यूजों की लम्बाई कम से कम १७ इंच थी, जिससे कि उन्हें जलाने के बाद फायर करने वाली टोली आसानी से ऊंचे टीले पर पहुंच सके।

कमान देने के लगभग दो सिकण्ड बाद चार्ज नं० ३ जिसम २ पौंड का गोला का फूट

पड़ा, जिससे रंगरूट भगवान सिंह मर गये, नायक धर्म सिंह प्राण-घातक जख्मी हुये तथा जमादार गुरूदेव सिंह को चोट आई । नायक धर्म सिंह तथा जमादार गुरूदेव सिंह को फर्स्ट एड पहुंचाई गई, और उन्हें सैनिक अस्पताल रूड़की पहुंचाया गया । नायक धर्म सिंह सख्त जख्मी होने के कारण उसी दिन मर गये ।

एक कोर्ट आफ इंक्वायरी इस बात का पता लगाने के लिये की गई कि यह विस्फोट किन कारणों से हुआ, किन्तु वह वास्तविक कारणों का पता न लगा सकी । चार्ज नं० ३ के समय से पहले फटने का कारण यह हो सकता है कि रंगरूट भगवान सिंह ने सेफ्टी फ्यूज या डीटोनेटर को समय से पहिले जला दिया होगा । जो बारूद इस प्रयोग के लिये इस्तेमाल किया गया था उसकी जांच अक्तूबर १९५९ में की गई थी और वह काम में आने योग्य तथा ठीक सिद्ध हो चुका है ।

आर्थिक सहायता

मरने वालों के उत्तराधिकारियों में से प्रत्येक को बंगाल इंजीनियर ग्रुप के सहायता फंड में से १५० रुपये दिये गये थे ।

इंक्वायरी होने के दौरान में स्वर्गीय नायक धर्म सिंह तथा स्वर्गीय रंगरूट भगवान सिंह के उत्तराधिकारियों को क्रमश: २४ रुपये तथा २० रुपये प्रति मास की सहायता दी गई थी ।

मरने वाले कार्मिकों के हिसाब-किताब का फैसला कर दिया गया है और उनके उत्तराधिकारियों को १० मार्च १९६० को उनका जो कुछ धन था भेज दिया गया है ।

Foreigners in India

1696. **Shri Pangarkar:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently instituted an enquiry into the number of foreigners staying in India without valid documents; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government against foreigners staying in India without valid passports up to date?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Yes.

(b) They have been directed to obtain passports and residential permits within a specified period. Those who fail to comply with the direction will be dealt with under the Foreigners Act, 1946.

Post-Basic Institutions

1697. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Post-Basic Institutions started so far in India;

(b) the number of them started by voluntary organisations; and

(c) the number of them started by the States?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) On 31st March, 1959, the total number of Government recognised Post-Basic schools in India was 64;

(b) 43; and

(c) 21.

Pamphlets Published by the National Institute of Basic Education

1698. **Shri Pangarkar:**
Shri Bhagavati:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the number and names of pamphlets published by the National Institute of Basic Education during the year 1959?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): The following nine pamphlets were published:—

1. Fibre craft.

2. Basic Education Abstracts—1958 (No. 1).

3. Basic Education Abstracts—1958 (No. 2).

4. Buniyadi Talim—January, 1959.

5. " " —April, 1959.

6. " " —July, 1959.

7. " " —October, 1959.

8. Gair Buniyadi Pathshalaon ke liye Buniyadi Karyakalap. (Hindi).

9. Proceedings of the short-term training course on the administration of Basic Education, November—December, 1958; (Memeographed).

Kiriburu Iron Ore Project

1699. **Shri P. K. Deo:**
Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received from the Japanese the final report on the Kiriburu Iron Ore Project in Orissa; and

(b) the salient points of the report?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The Project Report of the Japanese Consultants' has been received by Government from the National Mineral Development Corporation with whom the Consultancy agreement was concluded.

(b) the salient points of the report are.—

(i) The capital cost of the project exclusive of township is of the order of Rs. 8.33 crores of which Rs. 3.9 crores will be in foreign exchange;

(ii) The cost of production is estimated at Rs. 10·437 per ton exclusive of royalty; and

(iii) The reserves of ore are estimated at 117 million tons with average at 60 per cent Fe. and will last for more than 30 years at a rate of exploitation of 2 million tons a year.

Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad

1700. **Shri Bangshi Thakur:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state the special facilities and privileges, if any, for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students desirous of being admitted into the Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): The following facilities and privileges are given to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for admission to the Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad:—

(i) Reservation of 20 per cent of seats;

(ii) Age concession of 3 years;

(iii) 25 per cent concession in Entrance Examination fee;

(iv) Relaxation of 10 per cent marks in the aggregate for qualifying marks at the entrance examination from the academic year 1959-60 to be gradually reduced by 1 per cent every year, so that by 1969-70, there should be no concession in respect of marks;

(v) Exemption from payment of tuition fees; and

(vi) Reservation of six Government of India Scholarship of Rs. 60 per month, each for the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th year students.

Local Militia for Protection of Frontiers

1701. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to raise a local Militia for the protection of India's frontier adjoining China to assist the Army as an Auxiliary Force; and

(b) if so, the nature of the scheme?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). The res-

ponsibility for guarding the frontier with China now rests with the Army. As regards personnel other than Army formations or elements it may be mentioned that one or two States already have organisation of the nature of Home Guards not only in Border areas but in interior regions also. Under the Lok Sahayak Sena scheme several training camps have been held in the Border areas in the past. This scheme is now under review and due emphasis on training in the Border areas is being given in the revised scheme.

Municipal Scavengers in Punjab

1702. { **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** / **Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assistance has been given to Punjab during 1958-59 and 1959-60 for providing the municipal scavengers with hand-carts and wheelbarrows; and

(b) if so, how much?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b). Financial assistance was given as under:—

1958-59	—	Nil.
1959-60	—	Rs. 1,32,000.

Three Year Degree Course in Punjab

1703. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Central aid has been given to any college in Punjab under the Three-Year Degree Course scheme; and

(b) if so, what is the nature of the aid?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Aid has been given for meeting non-recurring expenditure.

Major and Minor Circles in the Department of Archaeology

1704. Shri Narasimhan: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two major circles of the Department of Archaeology have been functioning without superintendents;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a number of minor circles have been functioning with a superintendent each; and

(c) what is the substantial distinction between a major and a minor circle?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A major Circle covers a larger area and contains larger number of monuments of national importance and therefore involves execution of greater volume of conservation work and responsibility as compared to a minor circle.

Rebate on Commodities used for Manufacture

1705. Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have recently received any representation from the trade and industry in regard to framing of drawback rules to get rebate of the duties paid on commodities which go to the manufacture of goods intended for exports;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard;

(c) whether the hides and skins merchants asked for such rebate on imported wattle bark extract which go to the manufacture of leather which is exported to other countries; and

(d) if so, with what results?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Drawback of duty is allowed whenever Government is satisfied that such drawback should be allowed and it is administratively possible to work out a scheme of drawback.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The request is under the consideration of Government.

Central Social Welfare Board

1706. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:**
Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Welfare Extension Projects which are administered by the Central Social Welfare Board will be entrusted to the Panchayats under the scheme of decentralisation;

(b) if so, whether the assistance will be given on the existing basis;

(c) if not the reasons therefor;

(d) the total amount allotted for the Welfare Extension Projects during 1956-57 to 1959-60; and

(e) whether it was utilised for the purpose for which it was intended?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The matter is under consideration.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) The following amount was released by the Central Social Welfare Board for Welfare Extension Projects:

	Rs.
1956-57	32·36 lakhs
1957-58	44·53 lakhs
1958-59	58·83 lakhs
1959-60 (Up to 31st January, 1960)	65·96 lakhs.

(e) Yes, Sir

Scholarships for Study of Hindi in Punjab

1707. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any students from Punjabi region of Punjab have been given any Government of India scholarships for higher education in Hindi during 1959-60; and

(b) if so, the number thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b). 2.

Civilians in Defence Services

1708. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that dearness pay is not counted towards the assessment of pension in the case of civilians in Defence Servises who retired during 1st January, 1947 to 14th July, 1952 whereas it is counted in the case of those serving under the same terms and conditions who retired from 1st August, 1942 to 31st December, 1946 and on and after 15th July 1952; and

(b) if so the reasons for this discrimination in the matter of grant of concession of a permanent nature?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) (i) The concession of counting one-half of dearness allowance for pension was available to the civilian employee of the Central Government (including civilians in Defence Services) who drew dearness allowance upto 31-12-1946. Government servants who retired during the period from 1st January 1947 to 31st December 1949 also received some benefit in their pension which is calculated on the basis of average emoluments drawn during the last three years of service. The Government servants who retired after 31st December 1949 but before 15th July 1952 did not get the benefit of the aforesaid concession.

(ii) As a result of the acceptance of the recommendations of the Dearness Allowance Committee appointed on 15th July 1952, 50 per cent of the dearness allowance was treated as "dearness pay" for various purposes including pensionary benefits. The suggestion of the Committee that their recommendation in regard to the pensionary benefits should be given effect from 15th July 1952, was accepted and the Government servants retiring on or after 15th July 1952 thus became eligible for the benefit of "dearness pay" counting towards pension.

(b) The concession mentioned at (a)(i) above, was not of a permanent nature. It was not considered advisable to extend the concession beyond 31st December, 1946 for the reason that the scales of pay and allowances of the employees were considerably enhanced as a result of the acceptance of the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission (1946), which ultimately increased the quantum of pension. The concession at (a)(ii) above was allowed as a further measure of liberalisation and was not intended to be available to those Government servants who had retired before the appointment of the Dearness Allowance Committee. Small-scale pensioners who retired before 15th July 1952, have been allowed enhanced rates of temporary increase in pensions with effect from 1st April 1958. In the circumstances, no category of Government servants has been subjected to any discrimination in the matter of dearness allowance counting for pension.

Singareni Collieries

1709. Shri M. V. Krishna Rao: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state the steps proposed to be taken by Government for the development of Singareni Collieries in Andhra Pradesh in 1960-61?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): The Second Plan target of additional production for these Collieries is 1·5 million tons, to be achieved by 1961-62. The Company is implementing the development plans already drawn up for this purpose. There is little to be done by Government of India in this connection.

Iron Ore from Kiriburu Mines

1710. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state the probable pit mouth cost f.o.r. and f.o.b, of iron ore produced in Kiriburu Mines?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): The probable pit's mouth f.o.r. cost will be in the neighbourhood of Rs 12-00 per ton. The f.o.b. cost is likely to be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 47.

विक्रम विश्वविद्यालय को अनुदान

१७१२. श्री राधे लाल व्यास: क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५९-६० में विक्रम विश्वविद्यालय ने विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग से किन-किन योजनाओं के लिये अनुदान की मांग की ; और

(ख) उस अवधि में उन के लिये आयोग ने कितनी राशि मंजूर की ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): (क) और (ख). मांगी गई सूचना का विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है [देखिये परिशिष्ट ३, अनुबन्ध संख्या ३७] ।

Girl's Education in Punjab

1713. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grants given to Punjab Government for the expansion of girls' education and training of women teachers during the first four years of the Second Five Year Plan and proposed to be given during the year 1960-61; and

(b) the basis on which these grants are given to the different States?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali):

The scheme was initiated in 1957-58 and the information for part (a) is given below as from that year:

		Rs.
1957-58	Scheme not taken up by State Goverment	
1958-59	Amount sanctioned .	1·50 lakhs
1959-60	Amount sanctioned .	3·00 lakhs
1960-61	Amount proposed	3·00 lakhs

(b) The available provision is allocated to the States calculated on a *per capita* basis of the number of girls of the age group 6-10 not attending school.

Price of Surplus Land in Delhi

1714. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) how much land out of the surplus land in accordance with the provisions of the Delhi Land Holdings (Ceiling) Bill is such as will fetch in the market;

(i) price more than ten thousand rupees per acre;

(ii) price more than five thousand rupees per acre;

(iii) price more than three thousand rupees per acre; and

(iv) price more than two thousand rupees per acre,

(v) price more than one thousand rupees per acre;

(vi) price more than five hundred rupees per acre; and

(b) what is the respective land revenue of such land in each category per acre?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). The market value of land determined as being in excess of the ceiling limit and the land revenue payable in respect of such land can be ascertained only after excess lands are determined in the manner provided for in the Delhi Land Holdings (Ceiling) Bill, 1959.

Value of Structures on Land in Delhi

1715. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the estimated value of structures or buildings including wells, tube wells and embankments constructed on such excess land and any trees planted in such land as is entered in Clause 10(2) of the Delhi Land Holding (Ceiling) Bill, 1959 whose market value shall be determined by the competent authorities of the Delhi Administration for purposes of compensation with figures of each category of such property?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): The required information will become available only after determination of excess land in the manner provided for in the Delhi Land Holdings (Ceiling) Bill, 1959

Landless Labourers in Delhi

1716. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava. Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state how many landless labourers are there in the Union Territory of Delhi?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): According to the 1951 Census figures the number of cultivating labourers and their dependents in the rural area of the Union Territory of Delhi is 28,326. Up-to-date figures are not available.

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12 hrs.

RE: MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

Second French Atomic Test in the Sahara

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Sir, I gave notice of an adjournment motion on the second French atomic test

in the Sahara desert. It is an important thing. It has been dismissed as being not a matter for an adjournment motion. I think this is a matter for an adjournment motion because it is a clear violation of the UNO resolution and the Government of India is a party to that. That is why it concerns us. I gave notice, and I do not know why it has been dismissed like that.

Mr. Speaker: I allowed a statement to be made regarding the previous test. In spite of all that has been done, it is going on. It is a continuing affair. What is the meaning of adjourning this House? They are not going to adjourn their tests. It is only waste of time so far as we are concerned. I advise the hon. Member to put a question later on. We have not been indifferent to it, but it is not under our control. It is not a matter of first impression.

Shri Hem Barua: This has roused the conscience of Asia, the Middle East and the African countries, and the African countries have come to the point of severing all diplomatic relations with France. We have taken the leadership—our Prime Minister has done so—in this matter, and that is why I wanted to raise it.

Mr. Speaker: What can be done by adjourning this House?

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): I have also given notice of an adjournment motion.

Mr. Speaker: I have repeatedly held that when once I decided about the admissibility of an adjournment motion it ought not to be raised here. I have said I will treat it as a Calling Attention Notice, give time and so on. Hon. Members ought not to take away the time of the House. I have told them repeatedly that if they want to make any suggestion, what can be done today will be done at the next sitting. Therefore, I am not averse to looking into all this, but let us not spend the time of the House, when I have come to a conclusion. I am prepared to revise it if reasons are shown to me, but not now.

Papers to be laid on the Table of the House.

Shri Hem Barua: Perhaps the Prime Minister would like to make a statement.

12.04 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED UNDER COAL MINES (CONSERVATION AND SAFETY) ACT AND ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following Notifications:

(i) S.O. 736, dated the 26th March, 1960, under sub-section (3) of Section 8 of the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Act, 1952. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2060/60.*]

(ii) G.S.R. 353, dated the 26th March, 1960, making certain amendments to the Colliery Control Order, 1945, under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2061/60.*]

NOTIFICATION ISSUED UNDER SEA CUSTOMS ACT

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of Section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 329, dated the 11 March, 1960. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2062/60.*]

12.05 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

LOOTING OF MOTOR TYRES FROM A GOODS TRAIN

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): Under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Railways to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

> "The reported looting of motor tyres from a goods train running between Etawah and Sarai Bhopat railway stations."

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): On the night of the 29th March, 1960, train No. 441 Up Goods was running on Etawah-Tundla section of the Northern Railway. This train had a wagon No. CR 56351 attached to it, which was booked ex-Lucknow to Agra Cantt. The train was stopped by some miscreants between Etawah and Sarai Bhopat stations and the wagon mentioned above was victimised. Its north side door was found open but the south side rivet and EP lock were intact. The wagon was released at Jaswantnagar station by the Assistant Station Master on duty and allowed to proceed to Shikohabad. As a result of check at Shikohabad, it was found to contain only 229 packages against 243 originally booked. The shortage of 14 packages was of motor tyres which were booked ex-Lucknow to Agra Cantt.

On receipt of information from Jaswantnagar through Railway Control, Railway Protection Force search parties started simultaneously from Etawah and Tundla and the party from Etawah recovered 12 motor tyres lying on the track and nearby fields. Only two tyres could not be found.

The fourteen tyres which were thrown out of the wagon valued at about Rs. 10,500 and the value of the 12 tyres which have since been recovered is about Rs. 9,000.

It is suspected that the criminals boarded the train from Etawah when it was about to move from there and as soon as it reached mile post No. 721/10, the criminals stopped the train by disconnecting the Hose Pipe.

The Government Railway Police, Etawah have registered a case and vigorous investigation to trace out the criminals is afoot.

The news item published in the papers gives a very much exaggerated account of the incident. It was a case of theft committed in running train. Local R.P.F. officers have taken prompt action and reached the scene so quickly that the miscreants could remove only a small part of the stolen property.

Shri Vajpayee: May I know how the dacoits could enter a goods trains? It was not a passenger train, but a goods train where all the bogies were locked. How could the miscreants enter the goods train?

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Did they sign an indemnity bond?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: They have their ways. When the train stops at a station, they get in between the buffers, and sometimes on the off-side of the train. They hang on, and they manage to open the bogies.

Mr. Speaker: It is all under the investigation.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): May I know whether the attention of the S.P., Etawah, was drawn to this happening by the railway authorities, and whether it is also a fact that the S.P., Etawah, who was taking rest informed the railway people that he was taking rest and that only after four hours, he could give some help?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The G.R.P. took immediate action. I am not aware

of what the S.P. said. As I said, the whole matter is still under investigation, and I might tell the House that we are on the trail, and we hope to apprehend the culprits.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I only wanted to suggest that it seems that in this affair, the local police or the State Police were perhaps conniving at the matter, and they were perhaps helping the dacoits to do this.

Mr. Speaker: Let us not say all sorts of things on the floor of the House. It is a matter for investigation. I can understand the hon. Member making a suggestion that it has come to his notice that a particular officer whose duty it was to take immediate action was remiss, and, therefore, the hon. Minister should not only try to find out the culprits but also find out whether with greater effort, that is, if there had been no indifference on the part of an officer, things could have been done earlier. All these matters also may be looked into.

But, to make further allegations and statements that they are joining hands with the others is too much. They are not here to justify their action or to explain to us what exactly is happening. Let no aspersions be cast upon officers. Suggestions can be made as to the manner in which inquiries may be made.

श्री त्यागी (देहरादून) : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि रेलों का इस तरह से खुले तौर से लूटा जाना, अच्छा नहीं है और इसका असर तमाम ला एंड आर्डर सिचुएशन पर, कंट्री की, पड़ता है । इसीलिये मैं कहना चाहता था कि इन तमाम हादसों के यके बाद दीगरे होने से, रेलों का लूटा जाना, मुसाफिरों का मारा जाना, उनका लूटा जाना, अच्छा असर नहीं पड़ता है और इसको रोकने के लिये गवर्नमेंट को कुछ खास कारगुजारी करनी चाहिये । मेहरबानी करके बतलायें कि आप इस तरह की वारदातों को रोकने के लिये क्या स्टेप ले रहे हैं ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : मैं मम्बर साहब से इस बात में पूरा इतिफाक करता हूं लेकिन अगर वह हमें बता दें कि उनकी क्या तजवीज है और हमको क्या करना चाहिये तो मैं बहुत मशकूर हूंगा । वैसे हाउस को पता है कि हमने हर मुम्किन कोशिश की है, सूबों के इंस्पेक्टर्स जनरल की कान्फ्रेंस बुलाई, फिर तमाम प्राविंसिस के चीफ मिनिस्टर साहिबान यहां पर आये, उनके साथ मीटिंग की गई, गाड़ियों को हम एस्कार्ट करते हैं और भी जो इकदाम उठा सकते हैं, उठा रहे हैं और इन वारदातों को रोकने की हर मुम्मिकन कोशिश जारी है ।

श्री त्यागी : अगर ऐसी बात है तो पब्लिक से कह दीजिये कि हम से इंतिजाम नहीं हो सकता है और मुल्क अपने आप इंतिजाम कर लेगा । तरकीब मैं बता दूंगा, आप इधर आ जाइये,मैं उधर आ जाऊं ।

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member had a chance earlier. Why should he ask for going there now?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : आप भी इधर थे, एक वक्त में ।

श्री त्यागी : बहरहाल कुछ इंतजाम तो मुल्क का करना होगा । यह मामूली बात नहीं है कि इस तरह से गाड़ियां लूटती रहें और आप कहें कि हमने यह कर लिया, वह कर लिया । यह काफी इंतजाम नहीं है ।

श्री शाहनवाज खां : मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि यह एक चोरी का वाक्या है, कोई डाका नहीं है ।

श्री त्यागी : एक वाक्या ही ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : कोई डाका नहीं था । चोर छिप कर घुस गये और १४ टायर

[श्री शाहनवाज खां]

उठा कर ले गये । उन १४ टायरों में से हमने १२ चन्द घंटों में वापस ले लिये । आनरेबल मेम्बर और क्या चाहते हैं ?

12.09 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): On behalf of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, I beg to announce that Government business for the week commencing 4th April, 1960, will consist of:

(1) Further discussion and voting of the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation;

(2) Discussion and voting of the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministries of:

Health,

Steel, Mines and Fuel,

Defence,

Labour and Employment,

Rehabilitation, and

Irrigation and Power.

12.10 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS*—contd.

MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demands Nos. 6, 7 and 107 relating to the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation, for which 8 hours have been allotted.

71 cut motions have been tabled to these Demands. Hon. Members desirous of moving cut motions may kindly hand over at the Table within 15 minutes the numbers of the selected cut motions. Hon. Members are already aware of the time-limit for speeches.

DEMAND NO. 6—MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,35,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation.'"

DEMAND NO. 7—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS, NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE AND CO-OPERATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,76,48,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation'."

DEMAND NO. 107—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,72,03,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961 in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation'."

Shri Raghubir Sahai (Budaun): At the very outset, I would like to congratulate the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation on the rapid progress they are making in

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

covering the rural areas of our country by spreading their blocks. I understand that by the end of 1959, 2,708 blocks had been spread all over the country, covering about 3,60,000 villages with a population of a little over 179 millions. I also understand the total expenditure that they had incurred was to the tune of about Rs. 154 crores. This has all been done within a period of seven to eight years, because the first blocks were started in the year 1952. I feel this is a creditable record, and I wish to congratulate the Ministry on having achieved this.

But, as we are about to enter into the Third Five Year Plan, I would like that the Ministry should do a little amount of re-thinking. In my humble opinion, it is very necessary that instead of laying emphasis on expansion, the Ministry should now turn their attention towards consolidation of the programme that has already been taken up. In this figure of 2,708, I quoted just now, the figure for pre-extension blocks which comes to about 403 has not been included. They are at the present moment already working in our country. I also understand that before a pre-extension block is converted into Phase No. 1, certain important conditions have to be fulfilled, namely, that it should ensure self-help and self-reliance on the part of the people. These are supposed to be the conditions pre-requisite to such conversion. Only on the fulfilment of those conditions can a pre-extension block be converted into a block under Phase No. 1. I feel that these conditions are not being attended to and all the pre-extension blocks are, as a matter of course, converted into regular blocks. I suggest to the hon. Minister that these conditions, of self-help and self-reliance, should be rigorously enforced. It may be that by enforcing these conditions the programme may be staggered to a certain extent. But it is better if we thus make sure that those blocks have fulfilled these requisite conditions.

It is also a well-known fact that there is paucity of staff in these blocks that are already working in the country and there is a good deal of inefficiency on the part of the block people. The U.N. Mission Report has made a very valuable contribution in this respect. It points out that about 25 per cent. of the block posts are vacant and no less than 25 per cent. of the people in the staff are inefficient. Now, I feel that this is a modest estimate which has been made by the U.N. Mission. Only a few days back, we came across certain findings of the Evaluation Committee of the Punjab. It was a purely non-official Committee. It came to the conclusion that as much as 50 per cent. of the people in the Punjab blocks were inefficient. Therefore, we have to look into this problem of the paucity of staff as well as of their inefficiency —I mean of those who are working in our blocks.

As I said in the beginning, we might turn our attention more towards consolidation than to expansion. I would like to point out that although the Community Development blocks are concerned with carrying on a number of activities, we have to pick and choose so that consolidation may be effected. Personally, I feel that out of those multifarious activities, if we lay special emphasis on the development of agriculture and of communications in these blocks, we would have achieved something very creditable in these blocks. It has already been pointed out—and there are no two opinions in the country about that—that we should concentrate our attention on more production of food in the country. It is only this Ministry of Community Development that has got the necessary wherewithal by which food production can be increased. It has got its technical personnel, it has got seed stores, fertilisers and insecticides. It is only on the right application of all these that food production can be improved.

In this connection, I also feel that we should take note of the Nijalingappa Committee's recommendations. The Report of the Committee is a very valuable document. Its recommendations should be implemented as early

[Shri Raghubir Sahai]

as possible. These are with regard to the setting up of service co-operatives and also creating an atmosphere in favour of joint farming. We should pay special attention to these problems; then and then alone can production of foodgrains be improved.

In this connection, I would also draw the attention of the Minister to the need for better co-ordination between his Ministry and that of Food and Agriculture. While the debate on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture was going on, it might have come to your knowledge as well that a number of speakers complained about lack of co-ordination between the two Ministries. It may be that the hon. Ministers may not acknowledge that lack of co-operation, but there are people who feel that there is lack of co-ordination. I for one would like that when the Demands of the Food and Agriculture Ministry are discussed on the floor of the House, either the Minister of Community Development or the Deputy Minister should attend the debate throughout. There should be such a convention. Similarly, I would suggest that when the Demands of the Ministry of Community Development are being discussed, either the Food Minister or any of his colleagues should be present here, so that they might know how Members' minds are working in this direction.

It is said that there is no lack of co-ordination at higher levels; there may be lack of co-ordination at the lower levels. But this is not telling the whole truth. In fact, what we find at the block level is that there is actually a tug-of-war between the B.D.O. and the Extension Officer of the Agriculture Department. If we want that the work of community development should proceed apace, the responsibility of the B.D.O. should be fixed. He should be all in all in the block. I do not want that all—good, bad and indifferent—should be treated alike, but those who are good and efficient officers should be given full responsibility to carry on their work. They should have full control over their staff. Whether it is the A.D.O. (Agriculture), A.D.O. (Co-operatives) or A.D.O. (Panchayats) or whatever it may be, he should be working under the entire control of the B.D.O.

Just as I say that more emphasis should be placed on agriculture, similarly I say that greater emphasis should be laid on improving communications in our rural areas, specially those areas covered by Community Development blocks, because it is very necessary that communications should be developed there.

There are many villages in which, I have seen there are no roads at all; and it is very difficult for people of one village to go to another village So, it is very necessary that communications should be provided for.

In this connection, I also suggest that the estimated budget for these blocks should undergo some amount of change. Heretofore there has been a practice that money have been allotted for certain items and the money that has been allotted for one particular item connot be transferred to another item. That practice should go. There should be interchangeability; and the authorities of a particular block should be free to divert funds from one item to another.

Similarly, I also want that there should be another change. The allotments and allocations for agriculture and communications should increase. I find that in the first phase a sum of Rs. 12 lakhs has been allotted to a block. That money has to be spent within 5 years.

Now, there are so many items under which this money has been divided. If we want to lay greater emphasis on agriculture and on the improvement of communications, at least half of the total amount of these allocations should be set apart for these two particular items. The rest can be allotted to the other items that are included in the Community Development work.

With regard to training, I am glad that for the last few years greater emphasis and attention has been paid to this. But I am sorry to say that most of our training, from the highest to the lowest level, is of a mechanical type. And, until and unless we make this training effective, we cannot make much headway in this Community Development work. To support my remarks, I would like to quote one or two sentences from the U.N. Mission Report in this connection. The U.N. Mission went round the entire country and made a very careful study of the entire subject. They have come to this conclusion:

> "That though training courses laid down certain layers of information in the minds of trainees, they do not stimulate a lively, alert, sensitive approach to village and rural problems."

With the result—

> "that they do their work with their minds lulled to sleep by much learning and teaching, and anything but alert to the real problems of the villagers, and to the necessity for adapting, questioning, testing all that they have heard in their training course."

This is our everyday experience, that the training which these people have received is only mechanical and not effective in the least. Take, for instance, the *Gram Sahayaks*. We are told that something like 22 lakhs of *Gram Sahayaks* were trained by September 30, 1959 and something like 55,000 camps were organised for imparting training for this purpose. But, may I respectfully ask, what is the kind of training that they have obtained; and are they doing any useful service to the country or to the blocks? I doubt if they are doing anything, because if their training had been effective and if they were doing any useful work, then, we should be able to dispense with the services of the paid staff to a certain extent. Otherwise, it is no use imparting training to lakhs of these *Gram Sahayaks*.

In this connection, I would also like to quote the observations of one foreign observer, Dr. Monica Felton, who recently visited a Community Development Block in South India. He has stated in his observations:

> "Perhaps the greatest mistake, and one that is talked about least often, is that so little has been done to stir the imagination of the young to the possibilities of work in a field which is of crucial importance to India's future. This could only be done through people who themselves have received correct training."

So, it is a question of correct training. I would like the Minister to bestow his attention on this main problem in connection with Community Development.

I would also like to emphasise that our recruitment from the lowest to the highest level should be of a better type. The recruitment that is so far being done is of a humdrum type. Take the V.L.W. or the B.D.O. or even the Development Commissioner; I do not think that, besides the requisite qualifications that are absolutely necessary, any regard is being paid to the requisite aptitude in those persons.

Mr. Speaker: I would suggest that even from the outset a time limit for speeches may be fixed at 10 minutes because I find a number of chits have been sent over to me. Many hon. Members want to speak; each one has got some experience or other relating to Community Development. So, in the end, extension of time and so on is asked for. Why not we, from the beginning, start with a limit of 10 or 15 minutes? Hon. Members will try to confine their remarks within 10 minutes.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Ten minutes would be too little.

An Hon. Member: Fifteen minutes.

Mr. Speaker: All right; then others will be elbowed out.

Shri M. C. Jain (Kaithal): Ten minutes will hardly be enough to do justice to the subject.

Mr. Speaker: All right; I will give the hon. Member 3 more minutes. He has already taken 18 minutes.

An Hon. Member: He has already taken 20 minutes.

Mr. Speaker: No, no; he has taken only 18 minutes.

Shri Raghubir Sahai: I will try to be very brief. These qualifications should be emphasised and we should see that if those particular persons do not possess the requisite aptitude, if there is no faith on the part of these people in our Plan, they should not be recruited for these high offices.

I have already spoken about the B.D.O's role. In this connection, I would also like to point out to the hon. Minister that the paper work that is being conducted is too much. The paper work that is being done by the Block level people and by the village level people takes a lot of their time. The Village Level Worker is required to fill in so many charts and to prepare so many statements and reports. This requires his presence away from the field. He has to be present either at the headquarters of the Block or at the headquarters of the district. Therefore, his services are denied to the people at the village level. I would like that as much work should be cut down—this writing work—as could reasonably be possible.

Up to this time we had been laying stress only on physical achievements. Every report says and every speaker thinks that we cannot measure the change of outlook in the people. Everybody knows that we have been conducting these experiments for the last 7 or 8 years and I think the time has come when we must have some measure of the change of outlook in the people where these blocks are working. I would humbly suggest that this change of outlook can be determined by measuring the change in the incidence of crime. We should know what the state of crime was before a particular block was taken; and what was the incidence of crime when the block had completed its first stage. Then, also with regard to litigation. What was the state of litigation in that particular block before it was taken up under Community Development and what was the state of litigation when it had completed its first stage? Also with regard to anti-social acts; for instance, the state of gambling, the state of illicit distillation of liquor etc. Also we should know what was the position with regard to literacy before and after a certain area was included in a Block. If after five year of community development, a block has not shown any perceptible diminution in the habit of gambling or any diminution in the illicit distillation of liquor, I would say that the block has failed to come up to its expectations. Some evaluation should be made of at least those blocks which were taken up early, in 1952-53. We should be in a position to find out how our programme has worked, in what items we have succeeded and in what items we have failed.

There is another important question with regard to the panchayat raj. Our hon. Minister has also issued enough literature on that point. We are very glad to know that in Andhra and Rajasthan full panchayat raj is in force and necessary legislations have also been enacted. There are many other States where no positive step has been taken in regard to this matter. I wish that the hon. Minister should put pressure on the other State's so that they may also go ahead with the panchayat raj scheme.

At the same time it is a very delicate matter and it is a new experiment altogether. We should watch the progress of Andhra and Rajasthan in this direction and see that the pitfalls that are inevitable in the pursuit of this course may be avoided by these States. I also feel that there

must be decentralisation to a certain extent in this Ministry. For instance, we have taken up the very important subjects: training, panchayat raj and co-operation. I wish that one particular person should be in charge of training, one particular person, of co-operation; and one particular person, of panchayat raj. All these works should not be huddled up and placed in charge of one person.

From the annual report of this Ministry I find that certain persons were sent on foreign tours to gain experience as to the community development work going on in the other countries. I think it is very good idea. All those persons were officials and there was not one single instance of a non-official being included in these tours. I do not think the hon. Minister has got a very poor opinion about the non-officials. There may be non-officials of the requisite ability who could be taken on these tours with benefit.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Why not I call. Shrimati Subhadra Joshi and then Shri Tangamani? I have been calling two from this side and one from that side. So, let me complete this side now. Then I will call Shri Tangamani.

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी (अम्बाला) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हम जिस मिनिस्ट्री की ग्रांट्स पर विचार करने के लिये जमा हुये हैं, यह एक बहुत आवश्यक मिनिस्ट्रीज में से है, क्योंकि इनका काम सबसे मुश्किल है और सबसे आवश्यक भी है। ऐसा नहीं है कि कारखाना लगा देने, या कोई मशीनरी सैट-अप कर देने या कोई अफसर के एपाइंट कर देने से इनका काम हो जाये। इनको हिन्दुस्तान के चालीस करोड़ लोगों की आर्थिक अवस्था को सुधारना है, उनके घरों को सुधारना है, उनके कमाने के तरीकों को सुधारना है, उनकी हर चीज का आर्थिक स्तर ऊंचा करना है, और जो सारे हिन्दुस्तान में जो चीजें प्रोड्यूस होती है उनको खरीदने की काबलियत भी उनमें पैदा करना है, नहीं तो चाहे दूसरी इंडस्ट्रीज चाहे कितना ही उत्पन्न करें, कितनी ही चीजें बनायें, हिन्दुस्तान के गांवों की और हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों की अगर आर्थिक अवस्था नहीं सुधरेगी, उनका स्तर ऊंचा नहीं होगा, तो हमारी दूसरी चीजों की खपत के लिये भी कोई मौका नहीं रहेगा।

मेरा यह विचार है कि इतना आवश्यक काम होते हुये भी इसकी तरफ हमारा ध्यान कम जाता है। जैसा कि अभी माननीय सभासद ने कहा है, एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री और इस मिनिस्ट्री के काम में कोआर्डिनेशन नहीं है। दोनों में एग्रीकल्चर के बजट होते हैं। इस वक्त हम एक ट्रांजीशनल पीरियड में से गुजर रहे हैं। हम देखते हैं कि इन दोनों का काम शिफ्ट और डिवाइडिड रेसपांसीबिलिटी का हो गया है। दोनों मिनिस्ट्रीज वही काम करती हैं, लेकिन उनमें कोई को-आर्डिनेशन नहीं है। मुझे ऐसा मालूम होता है कि डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन आफ सर्विसिज धीरे धीरे इस मिनिस्ट्री के हाथ में ज्यादा से ज्यादा आयेगा, क्योंकि वह को-आपरेटिव्ज के जरिये से होगा। इसी तरह से और भी ज्यादातर काम ऐसे हैं, जो कि इस मिनिस्ट्री के पास होंगे और एग्रीकल्टर मिनिस्ट्री का काम धीरे धीरे रिसर्च और एजूकेशन और कुछ दूसरे कामों के सिवा कुछ नहीं होगा। मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहती हूं कि इस मिनिस्ट्री के काम के महत्व को समझते हुये मेरा सुझाव है कि इसको केबिनेट रैंक पर रेज कर दिया जाना चाहिये, क्योंकि इसकी जितनी इम्पार्टेन्स है, अभी तक उतनी इम्पार्टेंस इसको नहीं दी जाती।

मिनिस्टर साहब ने जिस तरह से डी-सैंट्रलाइजेशन किया है, जिस तरह से पंचायतें बनाई गई हैं, ब्लाक्स बनाये गये हैं, डिस्ट्रिक्ट एडवाइजरी कमेटीज बनाई गई हैं, उसके लिये मैं उन को मुबारकबाद देना चाहती हूं। उन लोगों की एजूकेशन का काम भी अच्छी तरह से चल रहा है। जो रिपोर्ट शायद हुई है, उसमें लिखा है कि विलेज लेवल वर्कर को इतने काम

[श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी]

करने पड़ते हैं, और उसके पास इतना इलाका होता है। उसमें यह भी लिखा है कि बहुत से ब्लाक्स का एरिया २५ परसेंट ज्यादा है। यह भी कहा गया है कि २५ परसेंट वकेन्सी अभी भी खाली पड़ी रहती हैं, जिनके लिये मुनासिब आदमी नहीं मिलते हैं, इसके साथ ही यह भी कहा है कि हमारा २५ परसेंट स्टाफ इन-एफ़िशेंट भी है। ये सब बुराइयां और कमियां उन्होंने बताई हैं, लेकिन मैं यह कहूंगी कि हमारे विलेज लेवल वर्कर को इतने काम करने पड़ते हैं, जिन को वह अच्छी तरह से कर नहीं सकता है। बलवन्तराय कमेटी ने कहा है कि उसको ६२ काम करने पड़ते हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि ६२ काम तो ६२ बरस के आदमी भी नहीं कर सकते और हमारे विलेज लैवल वर्कर कम उम्र और कम एजूकेशन के आदमी होते हैं। उनके पास इतना एरिया और इतना काम होता है, जिसको देखना उनके बूते के बाहर की बात है। और बेचारों के हाथ में कुछ भी नहीं है—विलेज लैवल वर्कर और ब्लाक डवलपमेंट आफ़िसर दोनों के हाथ में कुछ नहीं है। कम से कम और जिस इलाके से मैं आती हूं वहां मैं देखती हूं कि बी० डी० ओ० के प्रति लोगों की बहुत भक्ति होती है। उसका नाम बहुत मशहूर होता है। आंधी, पानी या फ्लड आए, बी० डी० ओ० फौरन वहां पहुंचता है। पर उन लोगों को कई कामों के लिये दूसरों के पीछे दौड़ना पड़ता है। हम देखते हैं कि महीनों तक इन्तजार होता है कि कोई को-आपरेटिव को रजिस्टर करे, लेकिन कोई रजिस्टर करने वाला नहीं पहुंचता है। बीज तब पहुंचता है, जब कि उसकी जरूरत नहीं होती है। खाद या तो मिलती ही नहीं है, या गलत मिलती है और या तब मिलती है, जबकि उसकी जरूरत नहीं होती है। अगर इन महकमों की सहायता वक्त पर बी० डी० ओ० के पास नहीं पहुंचती है, तो फिर वे महकमे बेकार हैं और यह उन्हीं का कुसूर समझा जाता है। धीरे धीरे उसका काम कम होना चाहिये और उसके लिये उसको मुनासिब पावर—ताकत—दी जानी चाहिये। विलेज लैवल वर्कर के बारे में कहा गया है कि उसको ७५ परसेंट वक्त एग्रीकल्चर में देना चाहिये। लेकिन अगर उसके पास ६२ काम हों, तो वह कितना वक्त और कितनी एनर्जी एग्रीकल्चर के काम में दे सकता है, इसका अन्दाजा हम लगा सकते हैं। इसलिये मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहती हूं कि इन लोगों को इस काम के लिये ज्यादा इस्तैमाल किया जाय कि वे अपने गांव में कम्युनिटी लाइफ़ के लिये और कम्युनिटी डेवेलपमेंट के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा जागृति फैलायें और लोगों को समझायें कि किस तरह से ये चीजें उन के फ़ायदे के लिये हैं।

हम लोगों ने एग्रीकल्चर के एक्सपेरिमेंट के लिये बड़े बड़े फार्म्ज बनाए हैं। अक्सर सरकारी फ़ार्म्ज का इतिहास यह होता है कि वे कामयाब नहीं होते हैं। बड़े बड़े काबिल लोग बाहर से आते हैं और इस बारे में अपनी राय देते हैं और मदद करते हैं। फिर भी उनमें जो नुकसान होता है, उससे हिन्दुस्तान के किसान पर अच्छा प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता है। मेरी तजवीज यह है कि हम एक्सपेरीमेंट के लिय गवर्नमेंट के बड़े बड़े फार्म बनाने के बजाय फोरमर्ज को दें और उनको हर तरह की फ़ैसिलिटीज रुपया और खाद वगैरह दें और उन को एक्सपेरीमेंट करने का मौका दें, ताकि अगर उनका एक्सपेरीमेंट कामयाब हो, तो दूसरे किसान उससे प्रेरणा लें और उनको प्रोत्साहन मिले।

मैं यह भी अर्ज करना चाहती हूं कि जहां तक एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री और इस मिनिस्ट्री के को-आपरेशन का सवाल है पिछले दिनों एक खबर अखबार में आई थी जिससे मुझे और चिन्ता हुई। एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर का, जो कि भारत कृषक समाज का चेयरमैन भी है, एक बयान अखबार में निकल

कि भारत कृषक समाज में लोगों की मैजारिटी जमीन पर सीलिंग लगाने के खिलाफ और वे जमीन पर सीलिंग लगाना नहीं चाहते। जब मैंने उनसे इस खबर के बारे में पूछा तो उन्होंने कहा कि मैजारिटी ही नहीं, यह हमारी आलमोस्ट युनैनिमस राय है। कृषक समाज के बारे में आज मुझ कुछ कहना नहीं है क्योंकि इस मिनिस्ट्री से उसका ताल्लुक नहीं है।

श्री मू० चं० जैन : मिनिस्टर साहब की भी वही राय है, जो कि कृषक समाज की है यानी यह कि सीलिंग नहीं लगनी चाहिय।

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी : मुझे चिन्ता इस बात की हुई कि इस स्थिति में मिनिस्ट्री आफ को-आपरेशन और एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री में किस किस्म का को-आर्डिनेशन होगा और इस राय का हमारे को-आपरेटिव फार्मिंग के प्रोग्राम पर क्या असर होगा। मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी कि जहां तक को-आपरेटिव्ज का ताल्लुक है, वह सिर्फ एक बिजिनेस ही नहीं है, बल्कि वह तो एक ख्याल है, समाजवादी सोसायटी बनाने का एक रास्ता है। को-आपरेटिव्ज सिर्फ एक बिजिनेस करने का जरिया नहीं है। जहां तक कृषक समाज का सवाल है यह कारण हो सकता है कि उसमें बड़े बड़े किसान हैं। हालांकि उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि उसमें बड़े बड़े किसान नहीं हैं, लेकिन मुझे शुबहा है कि छोटा किसान जमीन की सीलिंग में खिलाफ़ क्यों होगा। इन दोनों मिनिस्ट्रीज के को-आर्डिनेशन किस तरह होने वाला है, इसकी मुझे चिन्ता है। मुझे उम्मीद है कि मिनिस्टर साहब भी इस पर गौर करेंगे।

जहां तक को-आपरेटिव्ज का ताल्लुक है, मैं सदन के सामने यह दावा नहीं कर सकती हूं कि मैंने बड़े बड़े देशों में घूम कर को-आपरेटिव्ज को स्टडी किया है। मेरा अनुभव तो दिल्ली के बल्लीमारां से बाड़ा हिन्दूराव तक रहता है। मैं दूसरे मुल्कों के बारे में भी नहीं जानती और मेरा ख्याल है कि हिन्दुस्तान के भी बहुत कम हिस्से मैंने देखे हैं, लेकिन इस बारे में जो कुछ मेरा अनुभव है, वह मैं आपके सामने अर्ज करना चाहती हूं। मुझे ऐसा मालूम होता है कि को-आपरेटिव्ज के रजिस्ट्रार के दफ्तर—उस दफ्तर में कमियां हैं, सब कुछ है—के सिवा को-आपरेटिव के लिय कहीं कोई हमदर्दी नहीं है, सिम्पथी नहीं है, उस के बारे में किसी को कोई जानकारी नहीं है। यह भी मालूम हुआ है कि कुछ बरस पहले दिल्ली की ट्रांसपोर्ट एडवाइजरी कमेटी में से को-आपरेटिव्ज के रजिस्ट्रार को ड्राप कर दिया गया, क्योंकि वह हर वक्त को-आपरेटिव्ज की बात किया करते थे। कई किस्म की सोसायटीज दिल्ली में बनी हैं और बनती रहती हैं। बाहर भी बनती रहती हैं। मैं दो तीन का जिक्र करना चाहती हूं और मैं चाहती हूं कि मिनिस्टर साहब ही नहीं, इस सदन के सदस्य भी इस सवाल को स्टडी करें, क्योंकि को-आपरेटिव तो ख्यालात की बात है, समाजवाद लाने का तरीका है और हार्ड एण्ड फास्ट कायदा-कानून या प्रिंसिपल नहीं हो सकता कि कौनसा को-आपरेटिव को-आपरेटिव है और कौनसा को-आपरेटिव को-आपरेटिव नहीं है।

अब देखने वाली बात यह है कि कितना एलीमेंट कोआप्रेशन का किसी सोसाइटी में होता है। किसी सोसाइटी में वह कम होता है, किसी में अधिक होता है। मैं आपको अपने अनुभव से बतलाना चाहती हूं कि किसी जगह कुछ भी एलीमेंट कोआप्रेशन का हो, हमारे सरकारी अफसरों को कोआप्रेशन का कोई एलीमेंट ही नजर नहीं आता है। मैं दिल्ली की तीन कोआप्रेटिव्ज का जिक्र करना चाहती हूं। मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि उनमें से एक कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी आज हिन्दुस्तान के लिय मोडल कोआपरेटिव मानी गई है और प्लानिंग ने उसके इतिहास को, उसके बाई-लाज को तथा दूसरी चीजों को स्टडी करके सारे हिन्दुस्तान की स्टेट्स को भेजा कि वे ऐसी कोआपरेटिव्ज अपने यहां बनायें।

[श्री सुभद्रा जोशी]

वह सोसाइटी है साइकल रिक्शा पुलर्ज की । पर मैं आज मिनिस्टर साहब से अर्ज करना चाहती हूं कि दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन से उस कोआपरेटिव को बनाने के लिए मुझे पार्लियामेंट की सदस्या होने के बावजूद भी दस ग्यारह महीने लगे हैं, जलूस निकलवाने पड़े हैं, ऊधम मचवाना पड़ा है, हड़ताल करवानी पड़ी है । इस चीज के बावजूद कि होम मिनिस्टर साहब, हैल्थ मिनिस्टर साहब हिन्दुस्तान के, तथा दूसरी मिनिस्ट्रीज यह कहती रहीं कि इसको बनाना चाहिए लेकिन दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की समझ में यह बात बारह महीने तक नहीं आई कि यह क्यों बननी चाहिए और वह सब तरह से उसके रास्ते में रुकावटें खड़ी करती रही । उसकी समझ में कोई भी बात नहीं आती है ।

एक दूसरी कोआपरेटिव बनी जिसके द्वारा मरे हुए जानवर उठाये जाते हैं । मुझे इस बात को खुशी है कि तमाम जगहों से इस सोसाइटी को बहुत सहायता मिली है । इन गरीब आदमियों ने ११० रुपये से इस सोसाइटी को शुरू किया । इतना होने पर भी यह अच्छी तरह से चल रही है । आज देखने में आता है कि या तो वह सोसाइटी चल पाती है जिस में या तो आप बड़े बड़े बिजिनेसमैन को आगे खड़ा कर देते हैं, या फिर सामने तो मजदूर रहें और उनके पीछे बड़े बड़े बिजिनेसमैन फाइनेंस करने के लिए हों, वह चल सकती है । अगर गरीब आदमी, अगर मजदूर कोआपरेटिव बनाना चाहें तो उनको बहुत थोड़ी पूंजी मिलती है । इस सोसाइटी को जब स्थापना हुई तो इसके वे मैम्बर बने जोकि कंजर कहलाते हैं । वही इसके एम्प्लायीज हैं । बाहर का कोई मैम्बर नहीं है, कोई एम्प्लाइड नहीं है । इसके बारे में दिल्ली के एक बहुत बड़े अफसर ने कहा कि हमारी समझ में यह कोआपरेटिव नहीं आती है । तो ये सब बातें हैं जिन की तरफ आप का ध्यान जाना चाहिये ।

मुझे यह भी कहना है कि हमारे यहां ट्रेनिंग की बहुत चर्चा रहती है और यह कहा जाता है कि रजिस्ट्रार के जो एम्प्लायीज हैं, उनको ट्रेनिंग दी जाये, जो नान-आफिशल कार्यकर्ता हैं, उनको भी दी जाये । मुझे यह अर्ज करना है कि इन दोनों को ट्रेनिंग देने के अलावा जो सरकारी अफसर होते हैं दूसरी मिनिस्ट्रीज में जिनका इस चीज से सम्बन्ध रहता है और जो पुराने जमाने के लोग हैं और उस जमाने के लोग हैं जिस जमाने में कि कोआपरेशन का नाम नहीं होता था, बेशक वे काबिल हैं, ईमानदार हैं, उनकी ट्रेनिंग का भी प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये । उनको भी जब तक एजुकेशन नहीं मिलेगी, तब तक आपका कोआपरेशन नहीं चल सकता है । एक बार किसी कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी के बन जाने के बाद, उसका जो ताल्लुक है वह कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री से पड़ता है, हाउसिंग मिनिस्ट्री से पड़ता है, रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री से पड़ता है तथा दूसरी मिनिस्ट्रीज से पड़ता है, इस वास्ते उन मिनिस्ट्रीज में काम करने वालों को भी ट्रेनिंग का मिलना बहुत जरूरी हो जाता है । आज देखने में यह आता है कि किसी कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी को जब एक बार रजिस्टर कर लिया जाता है तो उसको यतीम की तरह से छोड़ दिया जाता है कि अब जाओ, बिजिनेसमैन के साथ मुकाबला करो, अपनी जगह बनाओ । मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि वे अपनी जगह बिना आपकी मदद के नहीं बना सकती हैं, इस वास्ते आपकी मदद बहुत जरूरी है ।

कोआपरेशन के बारे में मुझे यह भी कहना है शेयर खरीदने के लिए रुपया दिया जाये । इसका कारण यह है कि गरीब आदमी शेयर नहीं खरीद सकते हैं । आज यह है कि ग्यारह आदमी कम से कम सोसाइटी बनायें और अगर दस रुपये की पहली इंस्टालमेंट हो जाये, तो ११० रुपये तक की ही पूंजी हो सकती है । अगर ११० रुपये की पूंजी

इकट्ठा करके वे सुसाइटी को चला देते हैं और उसके बाद गवर्नमेंट से वे किसी ठेके को डिमांड करते हैं, तो कह दिया जाता है कि आकशन में आ कर लो और अगर किसी और चीज को मांग करते हैं तो कह दिया जाता है कि टैंडर दे दो। अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन दोनों चीजों पर मैं जोर देना चाहती हूं और मैं चैलेंज करके कह सकती हूं कि कोई आदमी गरीब आदमियों की ठीक तरह से कोई भी कोआपरेटिव बना कर दिखा दे और बता दे कि किस तरह से वह आकशन में या टैंडर में किसी चीज को ले सकता है। मैं चमड़ा वालों की बात को लेती हूं। उन्होंने बहादुरी दिखाई जो ११० रुपया जमा कर दिया। अब उनका काम म्यूनिसिपल कमेटी के ठेके के बगैर नहीं चल सकता है क्योंकि जो जानवर अपने आप मर जाते हैं, उनका काम वे करते हैं। जब उन्होंने ठेका लेना चाहा तो कमेटी ने कहा कि एक तुम्हारे पास जोर चाहिए, एक ट्रेक्टर चाहिए, एक टेलीफोन चाहिए और उसके अलावा कई हजार रुपया म्यूनिसिपल कमेटी के पास डिपाजिट के तौर पर रखा जाये और इस सब का कारण यह था कि एक दूसरा ठेकेदार था जोकि इसे देने के लिए तैयार था। ऐसी हालत में आप कहें कि वह सोसाइटी उसके साथ मुकाबला करे, तो यह हो नहीं सकता है, वह मुकाबला कर नहीं सकती है। मैं यह सब बातें आपको अपने अनुभव के आधार पर बतला रही हूं।

मैंने आज न्यू एज में, जो कि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का आर्गन है, एक चीज पढ़ी है, जिसका मैं जिक्र करना चाहती हूं। इस में टाडी टैपर्ड कोआपरेटिव्ज की चर्चा है। न्यू एज की जो खबरें हैं वे हमेशा ही सच्ची नहीं होती हैं, कभी कभी गलत भी होती हैं। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से दरख्वास्त करती हूं कि इसको आप पढ़ें और फैक्ट्स मालूम करें और यह मालूम भी करें कि टाडी टैपर्ड को कोआपरेटिव्ज में अगर सारे टाडी टैपर्ड हैं तो क्या वे ठेकेदारों के सामने आकशन में मुकाबला कर सकते हैं।

मेरे पास स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज में एक कारखाने का एस्टीमेंट पड़ा है और उस में कहा गया है कि अगर २ लाख ८० हजार रुपया इनवैस्ट किया जाये एक छोटी इंडस्ट्री में—इस इंडस्ट्री को मैं बिल्कुल रैंडम से उठा रही हूं—तो ४४ तो उस में मजदूर लगेंगे, ५ स्टाफ के आदमी होंगे, मजदूरों को तनख्वाह होगी, चालीस, पचास साठ, सौ, तो अफसरों को तनख्वाह होगी पांच सौ, दो सौ, तीन सौ तक। हिसाब किताब लगा कर तथा इन्वैस्टमेंट इत्यादि को देख कर, उन्होंने यह एस्टीमेट दिया है। यह कहना स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री वालों का है। मैं कोआपरेशन के मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछना चाहती हूं कि वह क्या कोई ऐसी कोआपरेटिव एसोसेशन करते हैं जहां अफसरों को तनख्वाह दो सौ सौ, दो सौ रुपये और दूसरों को चालीस रुपये? ऐसी कोआपरेटिव क्या कोआपरेटिव के तौर पर चल सकती है? तो आप किस तरह से यह उम्मीद करते हैं कि वे इन बातों के साथ, छोटी इंडस्ट्री वाले लोगों के साथ, बड़े बड़े बिजनेसमैन के साथ मुकाबला करें। अगर आप समझते हैं कि वे कर सकते हैं और उन्हें करना चाहिए। तो यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है। कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी प्राफिट के लिए नहीं होती है, इसके और भी कई चीजें होती हैं जोकि सोचने वाली होती हैं और मैं चाहती हूं कि मंत्री महोदय इस पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करें।

दूसरी बात मैं ट्रेनिंग और मुआवजे के बारे में कहना चाहती हूं। हमारे यहां अफसर कोआपरेशन के फील्ड में काम करने वालों की तरफ से यह डिमांड होती है कि सरकार की तरफ से दबाव पड़ना होना चाहिए। नान-आफिशल साइड पर इस बात में ज्यादा जोर दिया जाता है। मैं अदब से यह कहना चाहती हूं कि रेजोल्यूशनों में मेरा पूरा विश्वास है और पूरा विश्वास होते हुए भी मैं कहूंगी कि इस बात पर ज्यादा जोर डालना मुनासिब नहीं है। जहां तक सरकारी आफिसर्स को ट्रेनिंग का

[श्रीमती सुधरा जोशी]

सवाल है, वह तो सरकार करती है लेकिन नान-आफिशल्स की ट्रेनिंग के बारे में यह चर्चा है कि वह काम किस के हाथ में सौंपा जाये, इसे देख लिया जाना चाहिए । मैं इसके लिए यह कहूंगी कि या तो वह काम गवर्नमेंट खुद करे, ट्रेनिंग देने का काम गवर्नमेंट खुद करे, अगर खुद नहीं करती है तो एक सिलेबस के मुताबिक जो भी इंस्टीट्यूट कायम करता है, उसके मुताबिक ट्रेनिंग देना चाहता है, उसकी वह मदद करने की कोशिश करे और एक मोनोपोली किसी शहर में या हिन्दुस्तान में क्रियेट करने की कोई कोशिश न करें । हम देखते हैं कि हम अपनी पार्टी के अन्दर किसी ग्रुप से और पार्टी के बाहर पालिटिक्स में असर से अछूते नहीं रहते हैं । अगर कोई कहता है कि ये बातें तो पोलिटिकल कामों के लिए ही इस्तेमाल होती हैं, जो इस फील्ड के काम करते हैं, उन पर ये लागू नहीं होती हैं, तो यह ठीक नहीं होगा । मेरा जिन कोआपरेटिव्ज से ताल्लुक है, उन का एक एक मैम्बर कांग्रेस से ताल्लुक रखता है और दूसरों को, जिन का कोआपरेशन से ताल्लुक है, उनको आप देखें तो आप को पता चलेगा कि एक एक मैम्बर कांग्रेस का होगा या दूसरी पार्टी का होगा और दिल से होगा । इस तरह से मैं समझती हूं कि अगर इस ट्रेनिंग के काम को किसी नान-आफिशल बाडी के हाथ में ही बिल्कुल दे देंगे, तो ठीक नहीं होगा । अभी थोड़े दिन हुए रंगा साहब आल-इंडिया कोआपरेटिव यूनियन के प्रेजीडेंटशिप के लिए कंटेस्ट कर रहे थे । अब हम सब जानते हैं कि उनका कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग में विश्वास नहीं है । अबब आप क्या किसी से उम्मीद करेंगे कि वह जोकि कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग में विश्वास रखता है, अपने साथियों को ट्रेनिंग के लिए रंगा साहब के पास भेज दे ? अगर कांग्रेस में ही मेरे ग्रुप के खिलाफ आदमी हैं तो मैं उन के पास भी, अगर ट्रेनिंग का काम उनके हाथ में हो, अपने साथियों को ट्रेनिंग के लिए नहीं भेजूंगी । जब ऐसी बात है तो अपने साथियों को रंगा साहब के पास कैसे भेज सकती हूं । यह तो वैसे ही होगा जैसे शिक्षा के लिए आज तो गवर्नमेंट सब की मदद करती है, लेकिन सब की मदद करने के बजाय आर्य समाज को या सनातन धर्म को ठेका दे ।

13 hrs.

आज हम डिसैंट्रलाइजेशन की बात करते हैं । लेकिन इसके साथ ही साथ ट्रेनिंग के लिए अगर हम ने एक मानोपोली क्रियेट कर दी तो इससे नुक्सान ही होने वाला है क्योंकि डिफेंट व्यूज कनफ्लिक्ट करेंगे । इस वास्ते मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि कोआपरेशन में आपका ज्यादा हाथ होना चाहिये, ज्यादा इनफलुएंस होना चाहिए ज्यादा सुपरविजन होना चाहिए और इसको अगर कोई दखल समझता है तो दखल समझे और अगर दखल नहीं समझता है तो दखल न समझे । जो दस रुपये का शेयर खरीदता है उसका इतना इंडिरेस्ट नहीं हो सकता है कि सौ झगड़ों में वह पड़े, देखे कौन मैम्बर है कौन नहीं है, खत लिखे, दस रुपये की हिफाजत के लिए दौड़ता फिरे, उतना पालिटिक्स क्रियेट करे और अन्त में जा कर दस रुपये की हिफाजत करे या अगर फाइव टाइम लायाबिलिटी है, तो पचास रुपये की हिफाजत करे । हम कहते हैं लोगों का पैसा गारंटीड है, उस पर सरकार का नियंत्रण है । पर हो यह जाता है, उस के बन जाने के बाद कि बैंक भी आटोनमस हैं और सोसायटी भी आटोनोमस है,उस में किसी का कोई दखल नहीं है, सुपरविजन कोई नहीं होता । हमारे यहां डिमाक्रेसी में कोई क्वालिफिकेशन नहीं रखी गई है कि कौन कोआपरेटिव को रजिस्टर्ड करवा सकता है और कौन नहीं करवा सकता, आफिस बेअरर्स कौन हो सकते हैं और कौन नहीं हो सकते हैं । मैं ने यह देखा है कि एक स्टेट से दूसरी स्टेट में जा कर, दूसरी स्टेट से तीसरी स्टेट में जा कर ऐसे लोग लाखों रुपये खाते चले जाते

हैं, नई स्टेट में कोग्रोपरेटिव बना कर पैसा लेने लगते हैं, उन के लिए कोई डिसक्वालिफिकेशन नहीं है । एक को तोड़ चुका है, दो को तोड़ चुका है, तीन को तोड़ चुका है, लेकिन नई बनाने के लिये कोई क्वालिफिकेशन नहीं रखी गई है । यहां एक विलेज वर्कर जिसे आप ने डिसमिस किया आज वह जा कर ब्लाक का चेयरमैन बन गया । वह विलेज लेवेल वर्कर जो इन्डिसिप्लिन के लिए डिसमिस किया गया है ब्लाक का चेयरमैन हो कर बैठाल दिया गया है । मैं कहती हूं कि वह पार्लियामेंट का मेम्बर बन जाय, मिनिस्टर बन जाय, मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है, लेकिन ब्लाक का चेयरमैन वह बनाया जाय, इस पर मुझे एतराज है । आखिर उस के लिए कुछ क्वालिफिकेशन होनी चाहिए । मैं कहती हूं कि आप के पास यह एक नई चीज है जो कि आप देश के सामने रख रहे हैं, गरीब आदमियों के सामने रख रहे हैं अगर आपके पास उसके लिए क्वालिफिकेशन नहीं होगी, कोई सुपरविजन नहीं होगा, कोई कंट्रोल नहीं होगा, गड़बड़ी करने वालों के लिए कोई डिस्क्वालिफिकेशन नहीं होगी, तो आप के यह एक्सपेरिमेंट्स धड़ा धड़ फेल होंगे और आप से लोग कहेंगे कि आप समाजवाद की तरफ बढना नहीं चाहते, आप उस के लिए कोशिश नहीं करना चाहते और फिर उन्हीं पूंजीपतियों के हाथों में आप को इस चीज को देना पड़ेगा ।

मेरा यही निवेदन है ।

Shri Tangamani: Mr. Speaker, Sir, when I think of what could be done with the portfolio like that of Community Development, I feel like saying that my friend, the Minister, has got not just a job of a lifetime but the job of an epoch. It is a great opportunity, if cutting across red-tape and breaking bureaucratic hurdles, he could mobilise our people's own initiative so that they could lift themselves to a new life, the life of socialism. I fear, however, that in spite of good intentions and a genuine, if rather diffuse idealism, the Minister has miserably failed in this great job.

It is remarkable that even the Prime Minister who till recently would often exclaim what a revolution has been wrought by community development, now keeps, as a rule, discreetly silent. Proportionate to the moneys spent and the tom-tomming conducted, the results have been disappointingly small; in many cases, I am sorry to say, they are little more than paper results.

This Ministry has been handling the community development programmes since 1952 and lately co-operation also, and the current year is the last year of the second Five Year Plan. Proposals are now in the offing for the third Plan also. The present occasion calls for some plain-speaking and some unpalatable criticism. The Planning Commission outlined the main activities of the programme for rural India as three-fold, namely, increased production and increased employment, self-help, self-reliance and co-operation, and utilisation of the unutilised time and energy in the countryside for the benefit of rural Indian community.

With this end in view, the Government undertook to supply the resources and technical help to the rural population to see that such aid is administered to generate a steady and independent process of growth in rural society. Regular and periodic evaluations are made and reports are made available to us. We are proudly told that the function of the evaluation committee is not only to find out what has been accomplished but also to ascertain the permanent results if any, that have been achieved and the impact received in respect of the change, growth and development of rural economy. This will be a guide for the better direction of the movement. I believe that these sentiments are expressed in the introduction to the fourth evaluation report.

Going through the various evaluation reports, it appears to me that this approach has not been applied with sufficient thoroughness in most of the official and non-official evaluation

[Shri Tangamani]

reports. Recently, as one of the previous speakers has mentioned, a study team by the U.N. Evaluation Mission consisting of Messrs M. J. Coldwell of Canada, Dr. Margaret Reid of London University and Professor Rene Dumont of the National Institute of Tropical Agriculture, Paris, toured the country covering almost all the States. The tour lasted for three months, from 5-12-1958 to 3-3-1959. They also met non-officials like the members of the consultative committee. They were good enough to publish a report. I believe that Prof. Rene Dumont has also published an article in the *New Statesman and Nation* entitled "India's Agricultural Defeat". That article was circulated to some of the Members of the consultative committee. I would request the hon. Minister to circulate it to all the Members of this House. Both adopt a critical approach and some of their observations are worthy of note. I commend them to the House. I have moved my cut motion No. 294 to Demand No. 7, namely, "Failure to accept the U. N. Mission's recommendations". Government's views were made abundantly clear in Shri S. K. Dey's reply to the half-an-hour discussion raised by Shri Rabhubir Sahai on 3-3-1960 and also in their reply to my unstarred question No. 1680 of 1-4-1960. It can be summed up thus: "We thank the U. N. Mission for their criticisms, but we do not propose to implement them. We believe in democratic decentralisation, but we will not like to hear views from the States, which might necessitate a change in our settled programme".

Some of their suggestions are worth the consideration of this House. Rate of expansion is too fast and unrealistic and can only multiply existing difficulties and create illusory coverage achievements. 300 blocks per year will be a good rate for the future. 2708 blocks exist today and the new blocks created during the year are 282. The whole country was scheduled to be covered before the end of the second Plan. I do not know why the Government are not prepared to accept the rate of 300 blocks per year. One staggering was announced 18 months ago. What is the damage going to be caused if there is a further staggering?

Secondly, weed out inefficient and undesirable personnel. In some States, the percentage is as high as 25. Mysore eleven-man committee found that the PWD appeared to have chosen the block for condemned and inefficient officials.

Thirdly, training schemes does not appear to have given suitable training. Good seems to emanate from untrained personnel. The Mysore Estimates Committee recently reported that gramsevaks are unable to solve the difficulties of villagers and that extension officers do not show active interest in their work. 22 lakh village leaders have been trained. I do not know whether there is any estimate of their contribution to the developmental activities. It is said 20,000 visited the World Agriculture Fair. I want to know if they are those who have been trained as gramsahayaks.

Another point they mentioned was there is no need for annual evaluation. The last point is there a lack of coordination between the Centre and the States.

As I have already mentioned, Mr. Dumont's article gives revealing facts about failure to reach the agricultural target. At the end of April, 1959, 13 U.S. experts from the Ford Foundation published a report *"India's food crisis and steps to meet it"*, which estimated that the population of India would increase by 50 million during the five years of the third Plan.

In 1965-66, India would require 110 million tons of foodgrains a year and the present trend indicates that we will produce only 82 million tons. As the House is aware, the target of the second Plan was 80.5 million tons. It is also mentioned that a great deal of

water is not being utilised. DVC water is not used fully.

Another point which he mentions in the article is on the question of *shramdan* or voluntary work. It has never been very widespread and totalled more than a few days a year. It was more a symbol designed to remove prejudice against manual work and was mainly used on roads and schools. The limited enthusiasm initially aroused is dying down. He says: "In a three-month visit I came across only one team in action. In China, I say several every day."

In reply to unstarred question No. 643 dated 27-11-1959, we were told that 42,30,409 acres were gifted to *bhoodan* and 8,63,352 acres distributed up to December, 1958 and there is as yet no assessment of increased food production as a result of it.

In Rome, Shri S. K. Dey of FAO—not our Minister—asked him, "Do you prefer democracy to economic progress?" He answered, "for well-fed people like you and me, democracy has more to offer," but in the long run without development, it obviously cannot survive. Can India achieve a real social revolution abolishing castes, reducing inequalities, using this kind of method? He ultimately concludes that "the C. D. scheme, which is a secret weapon, has failed."

The Mehta Committee, which has done a very good work says that "the average of increased food production is only 10·8 per cent and we are unhappy over it. There is greater need now for greater attention to the agricultural sector". Agriculture is the linchpin of the whole social chariot, says the *Kural* in Tamil. I find that when the demands of the Food and Agriculture Ministry were discussed in great detal, the hon. Minister, Shri S. K. Patil, spoke for nearly 2 hours, but not a word was mentioned by him about the contribution of the C. D. scheme to increased agricultural production. I do not know what is the co-ordination between community development and the Food and Agriculture Ministry. We are told that the main purpose, as revealed by the Planning Commission, is that food production should increase. It is mentioned in one of the evaluation reports that:

> "In the past years, the tendency has been to stress welfare activities more than economic development and activities. It is popular and easy of achievement, impressive to the casual observer and villager himself. A shift of emphasis from amenities to creation of income opportunities is inescapable. Unless economic problems are tackled first, amenities programme will collapse like a pack of cards once outside aid is withdrawn."

I would rush rapidly through co-operation. Probably many speakers will be able to deal with it. One of my friends for my party is likely to refer to it. The V. L. Mehta Committee set up to report on "adequate credit to cultivating families should be provided." In this connection, there was a report of the Reserve Bank where they say how there has been a shortfall in providing credit for the rural population. I have referred to this in my cut motion No. 1171. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty also has moved cut motion No. 609, demanding that there should be long-term credit. Reference was also made to the Nijalingappa Committee on co-operative farming and their report. I want to know when Government are going to take their final decisions about this report on co-operative farming.

I have mentioned in the consultative committee meeting that there is still a tendency in many of these areas to keep out new-comers into the co-operative movement. I gave many instances of what is going on in Madras State. I have also given cut motion No. 297. I want to know the details about the experience in Madras and Bombay, the two States where co-operation has been put into great effect. For want of time, I am not dwelling on co-operation any more.

[Shri Tangamani]

About panchayats, I want to make a few observations. A proposal was made by the Mehta Committee for the establishment of statutory local bodies and devolution to them of necessary resources, power and authority. That is definitely a step in the right direction. It has been welcomed by all parties. Even here, however, it has been borne out by experience that democratic processes will continue to be thwarted as long as wide disparities in the distribution of economic resources and benefits persist and leadership and influence in village society remain interlinked with economic and social status. That is why Shri Mehta rightly points out that "we have failed to evoke popular initiative".

By my cut motion No. 1170, I wanted to know about the working of the Panchayat Acts in Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and Madras. A brief reference was made to them. I find from the literature supplied to us that excepting perhaps Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, U.P. and West Bengal, other States have new Panchayat Acts and have introduced either the three-tier system suggested by the Mehta Committee or the two-tier system as is prevalent in Bombay now. Punjab villages will have the right under the Panchayat Act to recall the head of elected representatives in Panchayats. In Mysore State, *samiti* members will be directly elected and the three-tier system introduced from 1-11-1959

In Rajasthan the Zila Parished Act of 1959 has created 232 samitis and 26 zila parishads In Andhra Pradesh the Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad Act of 1959, which has come into force from the 1st November, 1959, provides for 235 samitis and 20 parishads. Soon the panchayats are expected. In Madras the District Council Act and Panchayat Act have been passed. 21 development districts out of 12 revenue districts have been formed and 380 panchayat unions will be formed on the basis of the 380 blocks which will ultimately come into vogue. There are already 211 blocks and I find that these 211 blocks will be formed as panchayat samitis in three stages of 75,136 and 169. There are already 10,000 panchayats in Madras State and 5,000 more will be formed very soon

In this connection I would like to mention that any village or a group of villages exceeding a population of 500 will constitute a panchayat and these panchayat members are elected first. Then the President is elected from amongst the members who are elected to the panchayat. As a result of this what has happened is that some of those poor agricultural labourers or peasants who have been elected are subjected to all kinds of intimidation. The consensus of opinion in Madras State was that these panchayat presidents must be directly elected. In spite of this, under the Bill, as it has emerged there, indirect election takes place. From amongst the panchayats representatives are elected to the panchayat unions. The presidents of the panchayat unions automatically become the members of district councils.

In Kerala, as the House is aware, District Councils Bill and Panchayats Bill have been introduced. These two Bills are still before the Select Committee. I would only request the hon. Minister to see that these Bills are expedited in the Select Committee and that the spirit of the Bills is not curbed for political or other considerations. In the light of these Bills which are now introduced nearly 146 panchayats have already been set up in Kerala.

I would only like to rush through certain points and certain suggestions which I would like to make. I do not want to exceed the time which has been very kindly granted to me.

Mr. Speaker: He has already taken 16 minutes. I will give him five minutes more.

Shri Tangamani: I will not take even five minutes.

If there is any Ministry in whose work we can unreservedly offer to co-operate, it is the Ministry of Community Development. And yet there are obstacles in the way and the hon. Minister's apparent enthusiasm does not remove them. I will give one instance. Look at a small village, Alialamangalam, in Sethpet Block in Polur Taluq, North Arcot District. There a community radio was going to be opened and this could not be opened because the local representative, who was to preside, does not belong to the party in power or some such thing. There are many instances like this and I was also a victim. But anyway, it does not matter. The suggestion which I would like to make...

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to become the President of a panchayat.

Shri Tangamani: No. There is a particular village in which the village panchayat raised a subscription and got this.

Mr. Speaker: I heard the hon. Member say "I am also a victim".

Shri Tangamani: What happened was that the village people collected money and completed a building.

Mr. Speaker: I am not interested in all that. I heard the hon. Member say "I have also been a victim". Did he stand for panchayat presidentship?

Shri Tangamani: A particular leader would not go to that village for opening this if I was present there. So I kept myself away discreetly although I was responsible for getting all this and the building. But local pressure is there. Then sometimes the ruling party does not like even the representative of the people if he does not belong to that party. That is why I mentioned that although we would like to co-operate we have to tell them that it is a very petty thing to ignore the local representatives.

Shri Khushwaqt Rai (Kheri): But they do not want co-operation from non-Congress Party members.

Shri Tangamani: That is besides the point.

Many people have said that there must be emphasis on agriculture. I believe our hon. Minister stated that there will be drinking water well in each village during the Third Plan period. It is a very good promise that he has made. That is the stage at which we are today, which is the real stage. What I would request him to do is not to dig wells for drinking water but to see that the water from the overhead tanks is supplied to the villager otherwise he will find from his experience that in each village more than three or four wells will have to be dug. Then, the artificial division between education and social education should go. Some States have already combined SEOs and the Panchayat EOs. There must be separate ministry for community development in each State. Seeds and fertilisers should be channelised through the community development organisation and they should be subsidised. Community development should be in charge of women welfare also. Multiplicity of agencies and the duplication of staff should go. There must be flexibility and no lapsing of funds. Some hon. Member actually mentioned that Rs. 12 lakhs should be increased to Rs. 15 lakhs. The EO (Agriculture) and the Progress Assistant's scale should be increased because the Progress Assistant is a person who does a very substantial piece of work and does not have the same status as the EO (Agriculture) or EO (Co-operation). State Government must augment the resources of the panchayats by making special provisions in the State budgets. Community development must also be in charge of panchayat administration. The financial powers of the panchayats should be enhanced. You must reduce the number of EOs. I also made a suggestion that the Deputy Inspectors of Schools may be made the EOs. More scope must be given for lady teachers in the primary schools. The BDOs, as

[Shri Tangamani]

far as possible, must be recruited directly and not from the Revenue Department. The agency for the national rural water supply should be the Community Development. There should be a separate cell at State level in charge of rural housing. The provision for agriculture and pre-extension blocks must not be rigid. The EOs and gram sevaks must for a few months at least camp in villages. Then it is not necessary that we must have the various EOs, for example, for agriculture, animal husbandry, co-operation, panchayat, rural engineering, rural industries, SEO, women extension officers, in all these blocks.

I would only say that when we want to build on sure foundations this new nation and when people are prepared to give all that they have, the initiative and the basis which has been mentioned in many of the articles of *Kurukshetra* has not been allowed. That is why I must conclude with the warning given or the problem posed by Walter Lippman, namely, that there is disparity between the revolutionary objective of the Third Plan and the mildness—almost the Victorian mildness—and the normality of the system that is prevalent under the Ministry.

Mr. Speaker: Shrimati Uma Nehru. Then I will call Shri Balakrishnan, Sardar Saigal, Dr. Menon and so on.

13.23 hrs.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA *in the Chair*].

श्रीमती उमा नेहरू (सीतापुर) : सभापति महोदय, मिनिस्ट्री आफ कम्युनिटी डेवेलपमेंट की रिपोर्ट सन् १९५९-६० को देखने से मालूम होता है कि एग्रिकल्चर, एनिमल हस्बैन्डरी, हेल्थ, रूरल सैनिटेशन, ड्रिंकिंग वाटर वेल्स, मोशल एजुकेशन, एडल्ट एजुकेशन सेन्टर्स, ग्राम सेवक कैम्प, कम्यूनिकेशंस इत्यादि में उसने कितनी उन्नति की है और कितनी उन्नति आइन्दा होने वाली है ।

इस रिपोर्ट में १५ स्टेट्स का जिकर भी है आंध्र, आसाम, बिहार, बम्बई, जम्मू काश्मीर, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश, मद्रास, मैसूर, उड़ीसा, पंजाब, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश, वेस्ट बंगाल और यूनियन टेरिटरीज के ग्रामों में बराबर उन्नति दिखाई गई है । यह तरक्की देख कर मैं मिनिस्ट्री को बधाई देती हूं ।

मिनिस्ट्री आफ कम्युनिटी डेवेलपमेंट का काम आसान नहीं है । सारे देहातों की शक्ल और जीवन को बदलना है, और इस परिवर्तन में बहुत मेहनत व धन की जरूरत होती है, और समय की भी । गांव वालों को शिक्षा देना, उनको यह महसूस कराना कि जो भी गांव में परिवर्तन हो रहे हैं, वह उनकी बेहतरी के लिये हैं, कोई आसान बात नहीं होती है । जब तक गांव वाले स्वयं महनत नहीं करेंगे, गांवों में उन्नति होना असम्भव है । कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट को अभी तक लोगों ने अपनाया नहीं है जैसा कि होना चाहिये था । कारण यह है कि हमेशा जब लोग रचनात्मक काम करते हैं तो उस रचनात्मक काम में जरा देरी भी लगती है, खास तौर पर जब एक बस्ती की शकल को बदल कर उसे फिर से ठीक ढंग से बसाना होता है । हम जानते हैं कि हमारे हजार कोशिश करने पर भी, अनेक स्कीम तैयार करने पर भी कुछ नहीं हो पावेगा, जब तक नीचे से स्वयम् देहात के वासी अपने परिश्रम से ऊपर न बढ़ेंगे । यही कारण है कि मिनिस्ट्री आज कोआपरेटिव्ड व पंचायत राज पर सोच विचार कर रही है । कोआपरेटिव्ड से ही गरीबी दूर हो सकती है । इस में कोई सन्देह की बात नहीं है । गावों में गरीबी बहुत है, हजार मेहनत करने पर भी ज्यादातर लोग गरीब हैं । कोआपरेटिव्ड बनने से मार्केटिंग का भी बन्दोबस्त होगा । यदि इस

पर विचार न हुआ तो कोआपरेटिव्ज चल नहीं सकेंगी । कोआपरेशन के माने क्या हैं ? कोआपरेशन के माने हैं एक्सप्लायटेशन को बन्द करना, कोआपरेशन के माने हैं हर व्यक्ति व इंस्टीट्यूशन का समाज और कम्यूनिटी के साथ एक होकर चलना । हम चाहते हैं कि हमारा हर गांव सेल्फ सफिसियेंट हो, गांवों में घरेलू धन्धे स्थापित हों । घरेलू धन्धों के काम की देश में कोई कमी नहीं है । यह काम तभी उन्नति करेगा जब हम कोआपरेटिव्ज स्थापित करेंगे । कम्युनिटी डेवेलपमेंट की सफलता तभी होगी जब गांवों में कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज, कोआपरेटिव मारकेटिंग सोसायटीज स्थापित की जायेंगी । साथ ही एग्रिकल्चर व लैंड रिफार्म्स पर ज्यादा ध्यान देना होगा । छोटे किसानों पर ज्यादा ध्यान देना होगा जिनके पास जमीन नहीं है । उनकी हैसियत पर नहीं बल्कि उनकी जरूरत पर विचार करना होगा और उनकी मदद करनी होगी । इस अधिक मदद का काम नेशनल कोआपरेटिव बोर्ड को करना चाहिये । रिजर्व बैंक की अधिक मदद हैसियत पर मिलती है जिस के पास जमीन है उसकी पैदावार पर रिजर्व बैंक मदद करता है । जो ग़रीब लैंडलेस लोग हैं उनका क्या हो ? उनको भी तो आगे बढ़ना है और जिन्दा रहना है । अगर रिजर्व बैंक के कायदे कानून से उन ग़रीबों की मदद नहीं होती है तो नेशनल कोआपरेटिव बोर्ड को उनकी मदद करनी चाहिये । सर्विस कोआपरेटिव्ज तभी सफल हो सकती है जब लैंडलेस किसान बढ़ेगा ।

ग्राम पंचायतें भारत के लिये कोई नई चीज नहीं हैं । ग्राम पंचायतों के होने से देहातियों पर बड़ी जिम्मेदारी आ जावेगी और यकीन है कि वह खूबी से अपने मसलों को हल करेंगे । सेंटर का काम भी हल्का हो जायगा । समाज की दशा देख कर कहीं गरीबी कहीं अमीरी, कहीं शिक्षित और कहीं अशिक्षित, इस फिजा में जब पंचायतें क़ायम होंगी तो डर इस बात का है कि कहीं अमन न होकर उसकी जगह लड़ाई झगड़े न पैदा हों । असल बात तो यह है कि पंचायत भी वही है और पंच भी वही होते हैं, जो कि सर्व सम्मति से चुने जायें, और तभी शांति वहां हो सकती है । ग्राम पंचायत को पूरा अधिकार होना चाहिये अपने नुमाइन्दों को चुनने का और अपनी बातों का फैसला करने का । शुरू शुरू में जरूर मदद करनी होगी । जो मदद दी जायेगी वह देहातियों की उन्नति के विचार से दी जावेगी । हमें विश्वास है कि बहुत जल्द हमारे गांव सेल्फ सफिसियेंट होकर अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो जायेंगे । तभी उनमें एक दूसरे के साथ भाई चारा भी होगा । पंचायत राज तब सफल होगा । जब गांव की महिलाओं की सामाजिक और आर्थिक स्थिति बदलेगी । हरिजनों के साथ इंसानियत का बर्ताव होगा, बच्चों के स्वास्थ्य और शिक्षा घर बनेंगे और लैंडलेस कोई नहीं होगा । तभी असली पंचायत राज होगा ।

मैं, जो खास खास दो तीन बातें पंचायत राज के लिये सिद्धांत रूप में हैं, मैं जिनका जिक्र कर रही हूं वे उनके लिये स्तम्भ है, कारण यह है कि मैं चाहती हूँ कि हमारे यहां अब जो पंचायत राज कायम हो वह नकली राज्य न हो । वह ऐसा राज्य हो जिसको वास्तव में पंचायत राज्य कहा जा सके । सब से ज्यादा मुझे यह बात कहनी है कि जिन भाइयों के पास देहातों में जमीन नहीं है, जिन को लैंडलेस हम कहते हैं, उनके लिये सब से पहले बन्दोबस्त हमें करना है । हमें उनको जमीन भी देनी है और रुपया भी देना है ।

श्री मू० चं० जैन : कहां से देंगी जमीन आप?

श्रीमती उषा मेहरा : उनकी जरूरत को देख कर देनी है, न कि उनकी हैसियत पर ।

श्री मू० चं० जैन : यह जमीन कोई रबर तो है नहीं कि बढ़ा कर आप दे देंगी।

श्रीमती उमा नेहरू : यह तो मानी हुई बात है, मुझे भी इसका ख्याल है और अपने भाई से ज्यादा है, यह मैं दावे से कह सकती हूं ।

श्री मू० चं० जैन : इसी लिये तो मैं आप से समझना चाहता हूं ।

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. Let hon. Member proceed.

श्रीमती उमा नेहरू : मेरे भाई ने जो कुछ कहा वह जरा भद्दी बात है । मैं भी जानती हूँ कि जमीन जो है वह रबर नहीं है । जमीन खिंचती नहीं है, गो कि आज इंसान की अक्ल रबर हो रही है । मैं अपने भाई से यह कहूँगी कि जब मैं यह कहती हूँ कि जिस के पास खाना नहीं है उसको रोटी दो तो मेरा मतलब है कि अपना नेवाला दो, अपने हिस्से में से दो । जब मैं कहती हूँ कि लैंडलेस को लैंड दो तो मैं कहती हूँ कि अपने हिस्से में से दान दो, यह मैं नहीं कहती कि जमीन को खींचो । इतनी अक्ल तो मुझ में भी है ।

इस के बाद मुझे मिनिस्टर साहब से यह कहना है कि मैं बहुत सी स्पीचें सुनती रहती हूँ और मुझे इस सम्बन्ध में प्रेक्टिकल नालेज भी है और थ्योरिटिकल नौलेज भी है लेकिन मैं अब चाहती हूँ कि कितनी भद्दी बात क्यों न हो प्रैक्टिकल फौर्म में आप को आना है । प्रैक्टिकल फौर्म में आप को देश को चलाना है । आप पंचायत से मजाक नहीं कर सकते हैं और बराये मेहरबानी देहातों से यह मजाक न करें शहरों में जो कुछ आप ने किया वह हम भी जानते हैं लेकिन देहातों में जहां कि लोग मर मर कर भी इस वक्त जिन्दा हैं उनके साथ आप खेल नहीं कर सकते हैं ।

दूसरी बात मुझे मिनिस्टर साहब से यह कहनी है मुझे पता लगा है कि यह जो हमारे ब्लाक्स् हैं उनमें बहुतों में पोस्ट आफिसेज नहीं हैं मैं चाहती हूं कि मिनिस्टर साहब इस पर गौर करेंगे और जिन ब्लाकों में अभी पोस्ट आफिसेज नहीं हैं वहां पर पोस्ट आफिसेज कायम करने की व्यवस्था करेंगे । हर ब्लाक में पोस्ट आफिस होना जरूरी है और इसके साथ ही पोस्ट आफिस सेविंग्स बैंक भी हर ब्लाक में होना जरूरी है ।

मैं आज जो पंचायत का जिक्र कर रही हूँ तो मैं चाहती हूँ कि पंच ऐसे चुने जायें जो कि अपने इलाके के लोगों का कौनफिडेंस कमांड करते हों और साथ ही यह पंच और सरपंच जो होवें वे लोगों द्वारा युनैनीमसली चुने जायें और इसको पार्टीबाजी का खेल न बनाया जाये । उन स्थानों पर ऐसे लोगों को भेजा जाय जो कि ठीक प्रकार से अपने कर्तव्य का पालन कर सकें । आखिर हमको इस देश को आगे बढ़ाना है और अपने देहातों को जिन्दा रखना है और देहातों को जिन्दा रखने का तरीका यही है कि गांवों में स्त्रियां और बच्चे जो कि विशेष रूप से पिछड़े हुए हैं उनको उन्नत किया जाय और उनकी आर्थिक अवस्था उन्नत करने के लिये लैंड रिफार्मेशन की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये ताकि जिनके कि पास जमीन नहीं है, जो लैंडलेस हैं उनको जमीन दी जाय क्योंकि याद रखिये जब तक लैंड रिफार्मेशन नहीं होगा तब तक आपकी पंचायतें सफल नहीं हो सकती है ।

Shri Balakrishnan (Dindigul—Reserved-Scheduled Castes): Mr. Chairman, Sir, nobody can deny that the community development scheme has brought about a change in the minds of the villagers, a new outlook in the minds of the villagers. As you know, the majority of our population lives in villages almost in a backward condition for several centuries even without elementary needs, such as, medical aid, education, roads, etc. But after the introduction of the community development scheme they hope that they can fulfil their needs.

The progress may not be satisfactory, or up to expectations, but nobody can deny the benefit of the scheme. It is true that the expenditure on the administrative staff is on the high side, and doubts may arise whether the community development scheme is a failure.

I was talking to a BDO and asked him about the expenditure on the administrative staff. He said it was about Rs. 75,000 per year. Then I asked him about the expenditure on development work. He tried to avoid giving a reply, and then unwillingly said that it was only about Rs. 40,000 per year. I asked him why the expenditure on administrative staff was more than that on development work. He said the co-operation of the villagers was not forthcoming, but I pointed out to him that the administration staff had failed to create the enthusiasm and receive the co-operation of the villagers

As Shri Tangamani has pointed out, there are, no doubt, obstacles in the way of development work, such as rivalry of the political parties, factions, communal feeling, casteism etc., but there are also stringent rules and regulations and failure on the part of the administrative staff.

In each and every village, there are rival political parties. If a particular party worker comes forward to undertake a development work in a village or to lead the villagers to undertake it, the other political party people do not like it, and they try to sabotage the work and split the village. They care more for their party than the development of the village. This is a very important point. I myself was a victim of this sabotage.

In my village, certain villagers wanted to construct a five-mile road up to the Palni Hills. Unfortunately it happened that I was to lead the villagers to undertake the work. The other party did not like it, and so they tried to sabotage the work. They also wanted the road, but because I undertook the work, they tried to sabotage, it, and even after three years it could not be completed. This is enemy number one for the progress of development work in the villages.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Which are the parties which sabotaged the scheme?

Shri Balakrishnan: There are so many political parties nowadays in each and every village.

The political parties also take advantage of the factions that exist in the villages, and they exploit the innocent villagers for their party benefit. If one group leader applies for a development work, the other group leader puts a petition to the BDO and the Collector to prevent the work.

Then I come to caste and communal feelings. If a well is dug near the Harijan street, the other community people do not want to contribute to that work. If a *chavadi* is constructed near the Harijan street, they do not want to contribute, and naturally development work suffers.

Then I come to the rules. The BDO, I think, is given power to spend only up to Rs. 2,000; if it is above that, he has to write to the Collector and get permission for the execution of the work. The Collector cannot give permission immediately, he has to write to the Government. In this way, it goes up and down for several months and the work is delayed. I know this from practical experience.

In our village people wanted silt clearance work and they applied to the BDO. He said that, according to the rules, if it was below 30 per cent he could sanction it, if it was above he had to get permission from the Collector. Anyhow he said he would try to get the sanction. Believing it, our people undertook the work and completed it within three months. The BDO wrote to the Collector, who simply forwarded the paper to the Government. The Government asked

[Shri Balakrishnan]

the Collector if he had given a commitment, and he in turn asked the BDO if he had given a commitment. The BDO said oral commitment had been given. Thus, the paper is going here and there, and the grant has not come even after three months of the completion of the work. This is how work is delayed in the villages.

Above all, there is the failure of the administrative staff to create enthusiasm among the people for development work. In the villages it has been the custom from time immemorial that every one contributes for common purposes like construction or repair of a temple, celebration of a common festival etc. Every one contributes, whether he is rich or poor, whether he belongs to one party or the other, one caste or the other. I want to emphasize this because this is a very important point. It is a sort of self-imposed compulsion. Why not we create such a feeling in the villagers towards the community development works? That is the question I want to ask. The community development staff has failed in this respect. Every BDO's office is like a miniature Government, and still they are not able to create this enthusiasm.

I do not say the offices are not necessary. In fact, I want one more in every block, that is for family planning. Family planning is more important in the villages because the villagers are poor and they do not want to have more children. Due to lack of knowledge of proper methods of family planning, they spoil their health and sometimes people also die. So, I would request Government to introduce family planning in the villages by posting proper personnel.

Now, I come to village industries. Of course, even now, some village industries are there in our villages, but they are scattered and unorganised. These industries should be brought under some sort of co-operative organisation, for co-operative organisation is the best method for the organisation of village industries.

I was glad the other day when the Minister of Commerce and Industry Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri announced that in the Third Five Year Plan, about 200 rural industrial estates were going to be started. I would point out that 200 industrial estates are not sufficient for a country with about six lakhs villages. At least one industrial estate should be started in each and every block.

I would also submit that apart from the routine, old and customary industries such as spinning khadi etc., some new industries also will have to be started in the villages.

I would now make one suggestion, which, if implemented, will be very helpful to the Harijans. You know, Sir, that our country is the major supplier of hides and skins. I am told that 50 million numbers of hides and skins are being exported every year. It is a good thing that even now the hides and skins industry is going on in the villages, but it is going on in an unorganised manner, and without any help. If this industry could be properly organised, then it will not only help the Harijans, but will also bring more foreign exchange to our country. So, with a view to help the Harijans and also to earn more foreign exchange, I would request Government to organise that industry in each and every village.

Regarding co-operation, I have already said that co-operation is the best method for each and every service in our country, but I feel that the existing law will have to be changed, if that is to be made a success. Under the present law, it is very difficult to get registration in time. It takes a long time to get a society registered. For instance, in my constituency, there is a small village called Kallithurai; the people of that village

wanted to bring their lands under co-operative farming, and they wanted to form a co-operative society. They applied to the deputy registrar for registration. The matter was being delayed. Therefore, the village people approached me and told me that they had applied for registration, but the deputy registrar was delaying the matter, and, therefore, I must go and help them. Then, I wrote a letter not only to the deputy registrar, but also to the Minister Shri R. Venkataraman in the Madras Government, asking him to please see that the society was registered. I think Shri R. Venkataraman also had forwarded my letter to the deputy registrar. Then, the deputy registrar sent his inspector to enquire into the matter. The inspector came to the village and made enquiries. But, thereafter, nothing has happened. This is the position under the present law. A lot of formalities are being observed, which result in delay. So, the present Act should be changed to suit the present conditions.

Then, there is the question of land reforms and land ceilings, which is a very important one. Almost, everybody in the country is speaking about land reforms. Now, every State Government is going to introduce legislation for land ceilings. I do not know what they are going to do with the excess land. Are they going to distribute the excess land among the landless peasants? Of, are they going to distribute the excess land to the adjoining land-owners? I think both the things are not good. It is no use distributing the excess land amongst the landless people or among the adjoining land-owners. I would ask Government to start co-operative farming, on an experimental basis, on these excess lands.

With these words, I support the Demands of this Ministry.

सरदार अ० लि० सहगल (जंजगीर) : सभापति महोदय, जो डिमांड्स सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय ने उपस्थित की हैं उन पर मैं संक्षेप में अपने विचार प्रकट करना चाहता हूं। द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के साढ़े तीन वर्ष के काल में १०६-०६ करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया गया है और जनता ने जो सहयोग दिया है वह ७६-७८ करोड़ रुपये का है। मेरी राय में इस जनता के सहयोग और मदद को कैसे और बढ़ाया जाय इस पर आज विचार करना जरूरी है।

कृषि का काम करने के लिये ३० सितम्बर १६५६ तक २२ लाख ग्राम सहायकों को शिक्षित किया गया है। कृषि के काम के लिये उन से यह उम्मीद की गई है कि वे ७० से ८० सैकड़ा समय देंगे। ग्राम सहायकों को इतना समय देने के लिये हिदायतें दी गयी हैं लेकिन कई लोगों के मन में यह शंका उत्पन्न हुई है कि दरअसल क्या इतना समय ग्राम सहायक देते हैं? इसके लिये स्टेट्स गवर्नमेंटस को हिदायत देनी चाहिये कि वे कृषि के बारे में पंचवर्षीय कार्य का पूरा विवरण तैयार करें। इस कार्य को कितनी राज्य सरकारें कर रही हैं यह अभी तक मालूम नहीं हुआ है। लेकिन मैं आपसे कहूंगा कि ग्राम जो हमारे हैं उनमें पंचवर्षीय योजना जहां तक कि वह कृषि से सम्बन्धित है वहां से शुरू करनी चाहिये।

इसके साथ ही साथ मच्छ पालन के लिये जो कार्य हो रहा है तो उसके लिये हमें ग्राम पंचायतों को जो छोटे तालाब हैं या बड़े तालाब हैं उनका पूर्ण अधिकार देना चाहिये। मैं आप से यह भी अर्ज करूंगा कि जो हमारे प्रांत केन्द्रीय सरकार के मातहत हैं उन्हें भी अधिकार देने पर विचार करना अत्यावश्यक प्रतीत होता है। इसके अलावा जो अधिकार उन्हें दिये गये अभी तक उस दिशा में कितना कार्य हुआ है इसका कोई विवरण हमारे पास नहीं है।

माइनर इर्रीगेशन का काम पंचायतों को सौंपना चाहिये जैसा कि मैसूर कांफेन्स में तय हुआ है। इस के बारे में मैंने पहले भी अपनी राय दी थी और आज भी मैं इस बात का कायल हूं कि पंचायतें जो बने वे इस काम को करें।

[सरदार अ० सिं० सहगल]

मैसूर कान्फ्रेन्स की रिपोर्ट में इस बात के लिये काफी जोर दिया गया है लेकिन यह मालूम नहीं होता है कि मैसूर रिपोर्ट को कहां तक कामयाबी मिली है ?

खादी और ग्राम इंडस्ट्रीज को विकास खंडों में चलान के लिय १९५९-६० के लिये १ करोड़ रुपया दिया गया था मगर सिर्फ ५२ लाख रुपया ही स्टेट्स की सरकारों को दिया गया । मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि आखिर वह कौन सी दिक्कतें आ गई थीं जिन की कि वजह से खादी और ग्राम इंडस्ट्रीज कमिशन ने पूरी रकम स्टेट गवर्नमेंटस को नहीं भेजी ।

सोशल वैलफेयर का कार्य पंचायतों को सौंपना चाहिये । इस पर मैं मंत्रालय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं ।

"Panchayat Samiti must be the sole authority for all-sided development of the block, including a programme for the welfare of the women and children. The apprehension expressed by the chairman of the Central Social Welfare Board that such a position will result in the winding up of all voluntary organisations appears needless.".

मैं आप से अर्ज करूं कि यह जो सोशल वैलफेयर बोर्ड के सभापति महोदय का मत है मैं उस से बिल्कुल सहमत नहीं हूं । अभी जिस तरह से कार्य हो रहा है वह ठीक नहीं है । मैं आप से अर्ज करना चाहूंगा कि इस तरह कार्य करने से जो मदद मिलनी चाहिये वह मदद भी नहीं मिली है । मैं आप से अर्ज करना चाहूंगा कि कृषि मुहकमे, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारी संस्थाओं में आपसे में कोआरडिनेशन होना बहुत आवश्यक है । यह कोआरडिनेशन सभी स्तरों पर सेन्ट्रल लेविल पर, स्टेट लेविल पर, जिला स्तर पर तथा ब्लाक स्तर पर होना जरूरी है ; जहां तक सेन्ट्रल स्तर का सवाल है वह ठीक तरह से चलता है मगर स्टेट स्तर पर जैसा कार्य होना चाहिये नहीं हो रहा है । स्टेट स्तर पर या जिला स्तर पर ठीक तरह से कार्य नहीं हो रहा है । इस के लिय मैं आप से यह अर्ज करूंगा :—

"Co-ordination is however weak at the State level. This has nothing to do with the system, but it is due to the failure to make the system work. The Director of Agriculture sometimes resents the co-ordinating role given to the Development Commissioner and the District Collector. The question of prestige, personal disagreements, excessive departmentalism and the desire of each department to build up its independent and expanding field agency from the top down to the village level have been responsible for this lack of co-ordination. One complaint often made is that officers of the Agriculture Department do not have full control over their subordinates at the district and block level and that the VLWs are not exclusively placed under the charge of the Agriculture Department".

इन बातों पर हमें बहुत ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिय । मगर यह जो एतराज है उन से सामुदायिक विकास का जो कार्य होना चाहिय तथा जो मदद सामुदायिकता से मिलनी चाहिये वह नहीं मिलती है इसलिय यह जरूरी हो जाता है कि हम सब मिल कर काम करें और यह प्रैस्टिज का सवाल न उपस्थित होने दें । यदि प्रैस्टिज का सवाल यहां पर लायेंगे तो हमारे काम में प्रगति नहीं हो सकेगी । इसलिये मैं यह नम्र निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि हमें इस पर विचार कर के देखना चाहिये कि हम कार्य कर के अपने देश को कैसे आगे बढ़ा सकते हैं ।

आदिम जाति के कल्याण कार्य के लिये ४३ मल्टीपरपज ब्लाक्स तृतीय वर्ष में कार्य कर रहे हैं । कुछ दिक्कतें हैं जो उन में थीं वह बहुत कुछ दूर हो रही हैं ।

ऐसा रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है । मगर अभी जो स्टाफ हमारे यहां चाहिये वह नहीं है । मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय पोंडी उपरोरा ब्लाक में, बिलासपुर जिले में, जा कर देखें तो मेरे कथन की सत्यता प्रकट होगी ।

गृह-मंत्रालय ने डा० वैरियर एलविन को आदिम जाति के विकास खंडों के लिये मकर्रर किया है । उन्हों ने अभी तक अपनी रिपोर्ट नहीं दी है । रिपोर्ट के आने पर हमें उन के सुझावों पर गोर कर के उन को कार्य रूप में लाना होगा ।

जहां तक प्राइज कम्पीटीशन का सवाल है, मैं चाहूंगा कि इस काम में ग्राम सहायकों के अलावा और भी नानआफिशियल्स की मदद ली जाय, जिन का ताल्लुक देहातों से है और जो कृषि का काम करते हैं । मैं चाहता हूं कि उन को भी इस में रख कर प्रतिस्पर्धा के काम में मदद लें । मैं तो चाहूंगा कि धारा सभा के सदस्य और लोक सभा के सदस्य, जिन की कि कृषि के कार्य में दिलचस्पी है और जो कृषि का काम करते हैं, उन्हें इस में शामिल करना जरूरी है । इसी तरह से ग्राम के प्रतिस्पर्धा के काम में मदद लेने से हम कार्य को पूरा कर सकेंगे ।

14 hrs.

एक माननीय सदस्य : धारा सभा क्या होती है ?

सरदार अ० सि० सहगल : जरा हिन्दी पढ़िये ।

सामुदायिक विकास के प्रसार के बारे में मैं आप का ध्यान रिपोर्ट की तरफ ले जाना चाहता हूं । इस में कहा गया है :

"The panchayat and the co-operative are the primary agencies for carrying out the community development programme, which aims at the improvement of all aspects of rural life through the efforts of the people. The village agricultural programme is the foundation of the programme for co-operative development and should receive the highest priority."

अब हमें देखना चाहिये कि इस में हम को कोई कामयाबी हो रही है या नहीं । यदि नहीं हो रही है, तो कौनसी ऐसी दिक्कतें हैं जिन को हम दूर कर सकते हैं । इन को दूर करने के लिये यदि हम को कड़ा कदम भी उठाना पड़े तो हम को कड़ाई से काम लेना चाहिय, और मैं मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करूंगा कि इस के लिये वे अपने हाथों को लोहे का बनायें और मजबूती के साथ इस काम को करें ।

उस के साथ ही साथ मैं विलेज कोआपरेटिव्स के फंक्शन्स के बारे में अर्ज करना चाहता हूं । इन का काम होगा किसानों को शार्ट और मीडियम टर्म लाने देना और किसानी की जीचें देना और उन की चीजों की बिक्री का प्रबन्ध करना । इस सम्बन्ध में मैं आप का ध्यान रिपोर्ट की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं । उस में कहा गया है :

"The primary functions of the village co-operative will be the provision of short and medium term credit, supply of agricultural and other production requirements and the marketing of agricultural produce. In addition to these functions, the co-operative will help formulate and implement a plan of agricultural production for the village and undertake such educative, advisory and welfare work as the members might be willing to take up".

अगर ये कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटियां उन की चीजों के मारकेटिंग का इन्तिजाम कर दें तो किसानों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा मिल सकता है ।

अब मैं आप का ध्यान सहकारी खेती की तरफ ले जाना चाहता हूं । मैं आप से अर्ज

[सरदार अ० सिं० सहगल]

करना चाहता हूं कि हमारे यहां हरदी विलेज, जोरनी ब्लाक, में सहकारिता के सिद्धान्त पर खेती की गयी है। वहां पर ३०० एकड़ भूमि थी और आस पास तीन चार गांव हैं। जब यह काम शुरु किया गया तो इस में बहुत सी दिक्कतें सामने आयीं, जो पुराने लोग थे वे यह नहीं चाहते थे कि सहकारी संस्था के द्वारा खेती हो, लेकिन बहुत दिक्कत के बाद २२ लोग आगे आये और उन्हों ने २०० एकड़ भूमि में सहकारी खेती की। वहां बहुत ईमानदारी और सचाई से काम किया गया है, और जब मैं वहां गया तो मुझे मालूम हुआ कि वहां बेईमानी का तो मामो निशान भी नहीं था। और उन्हों ने लोगों के डर को दूर कर के दिखला दिया। मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह हमारे यहां आ कर देखें कि किस प्रकार यह काम हुआ है। अगर वहां पर हम को ठीक तरह से पानी मिलता तो हम दस गुना पैदा कर सकते थे। मझे दो महीने से वहां जाने का अवकाश नहीं मिला। मगर अनुमान है कि वहां इस काम के फलस्वरूप इन २२ लोगों को ५०० रुपये हर एक को फायदा मिलेगा। इस के अलावा जो रबी की फस्ल है उस में अनुमान है कि सौ सौ रुपये का इन को फायदा होगा। इसमें २० मेम्बर और भरती हुए थे।

अब मैं सिलेक्शन आफ विलेजेज के बारे में आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। जो हमारे ग्राम हैं उन को किस तरह से चना जाये यह प्रश्न है। इस में हमें कुछ दिक्कतें हैं और उन को दूर करना अति आवश्यक है। इस सम्बन्ध में रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है :

"Since the material resources available in any project are always limited and the needs of the village infinite, selection of villages must always be a difficult one. The Block Development Officers who are primarily responsible for making this choice in consultation with their colleagues and the Block Advisory Committee, must develop definite procedures for making their selection so that they will not be misunderstood. A misunderstanding on this point can have a demoralising effect on the villagers who may in a particular case feel discriminated against".

यह चीजें होती हैं। मैं अर्ज करूं कि हम लोगों ने इसे देखा है और इस सम्बन्ध में हमारे जो बी० डी० आफिसर हैं उन की बदनामी हुई है।

अन्त में सभापति जी मैं मंत्री महोदय को आप को धन्यवाद देता हूं और इस विभाग के जिन काम करने वालों ने यह डिसेंट्रलाइजेनश का काम अपने हाथ में लिया है और इस को उन्नति करने की कोशिश की है उन को मैं बधाई देता हूं क्योंकि वे बधाई के पात्र हैं।

Shri Viswanatha Reddy (Rajampet): Mr. Chairman, much of the validity of the criticism offered against this Ministry would disappear if you view the activities of the Ministry not as a conventional administrative Ministry but as a Ministry charged with certain very important promotional activities. The function of the Ministry is not so much to create certain assets in the villages as to generate under this programme feelings of self-help among the villagers, which would ultimately make the whole country very active so that reconstruction might go on at a rapid pace. That is the main function of this Ministry. Therefore, to consider and criticise the functions of this Ministry in the conventional way would not really help anybody.

Ever since the institution of the programme of Community Development in this country, the Ministry has been making continuous appraisal of the functioning of this programme. Several committees have gone into the various questions involved and continuous changes in the pattern of deve-

lopment are being evolved. This is done purely with the object of creating an atmosphere in which the people of the country would come forward in larger numbers to participate in the process of reconstruction with greater vigour.

If I may recall to the memory of the House, it has been observed several times that a feeling of apathy which exists in our countryside, particularly, amongst the rural population is a hang-over of the very long period of rule by foreigners. That apathy cannot be destroyed through mere administrative efforts. Something more than administration is necessary in this direction.

When the programme was first instituted it was thought, rather wrongly, that a Community Development Block, by virtue of the activities undertaken in that block, would inspire the surrounding population in non-block areas to take to constructive developmental work and thereby create what might be termed a chain reaction all over the country for developmental work. That expectation has been completely falsified. That is why the Ministry is making continuous researches every year to find out a suitable method for inspiring this public cooperation. Year after year the hon. Minister is coming forward in this House, admitting various shortcomings of the Ministry and appealing to the House to make suggestions for inspiring this atmosphere all over the country.

The activities of this Ministry are primarily criticised on three main grounds. The most important aspect of the criticism is that public cooperation has not been generated in the country and all the money that is spent on the Ministry is just a waste of so much money (*Interruption*). I do not deny that public cooperation is not as much as we would desire. But this is a very subjective factor which should be quickly achieved rather than decried. I do not see any other programme that we could institute today which can take the place of the Community Development Programme. If we are quite sure in our minds that this is the only programme which, ultimately, is going to benefit the country, we should leave no stone unturned to see that public cooperation is achieved. But, if there is any difficulty in achieving this public cooperation, it will have to be removed. There is no point in suggesting that the whole programme should be dropped. That is only a counsel of despair in which, I for one, would not, certainly, concur. In order to achieve public cooperation the Balvantray Committee has suggested democratic decentralisation. Under this, what might be called primary democracies are created in the villages.

14.10 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Ultimately, these primary democracies are to take the place of village republics of the Gandhian thinkers.

As far as my experience of the primary units is concerned, it is true that in the preliminary stages, there is a considerable amount of rivalry and a great amount of feeling in the villages where the panchayats and samitis are first created. That is to be expected. This rivalry, if channelled in the proper direction will, ultimately, result in an effort that would be to the benefit of the people.

It is true that with the experience of these elections in the villages the people will come to feel more and more that they are themselves responsible for delivering the goods, and that they need not depend on outside agencies for the benefits and conveniences that can be created in the rural areas. When that feeling is firmly rooted in their minds, it is expected, ultimately, that it would result in a system whereby the best people are chosen for positions of privilege and responsibility so that with the greater impact of this idea, I have no doubt, these primary democracies will function properly.

[Shri Viswanatha Reddy]

Another criticism that is offered with regard to the Community Development Administration is the choosing of the personnel. It is true that in several States, in the initial stages, the personnel that were chosen to man this developmental organisation were those who were functioning in the Revenue Department. The officials of the Revenue Department were the most aggressive people in the pre-independence days. Therefore, people always viewed the officials of the Revenue Department as some alien persons, people who were there only to oppress them and not to help them. That was the frame of mind of the people towards these revenue officials. The very same officials were transformed overnight into developmental officials, and put in charge of the developmental work. It is true that in the initial stages these officials were not able to make much impact on the minds of the people in the rural areas, with the result that the programme that they were trying to propagate in the villages was not accepted, not because of the merits or demerits of the programme but because of the persons who were transformed overnight into social agents in whom the people had no faith.

This state of affairs is gradually being rectified. The training that is given to the officials is more beneficial in quality from year to year and we are gaining by the experience that is being gained in the various development blocks. However, I might suggest for the consideration of the Community Development Administration that most of the officials who are recruited and trained to-day to man this organisation do not get any training in public speaking.

The function of most of these development officials is to carry the benefits of the various scientific researches and new ideas that are given to them —those that are being imparted to them during their training—to the people. For this the ideas will have to be translated into action only through the villagers. These ideas cannot be translated if these officials are tongue-tied and are not able to express themselves in the language which the villagers can understand. I feel that there is no systematic attempt being made by the Administration to impart training in public speaking to these officials. From my experience in the villages, I feel that this aspect is very important. It is not the knowledge of the official but the fact that it is imparted to the villager, that is important. That can only be done through a fluent speaker. Otherwise, these officials cannot have respect among the villagers.

There is another criticism, which has some validity, principally by hon. Members belonging to the Communist Party that any amount of developmental effort will not catch the villagers so long as the old social customs exist in the villages. That is to say, unless land reforms are introduced in the villages, any amount of shouting about these developmental activities is not going to convince the villagers who are going to be the beneficiaries of these efforts. I do not deny the validity of this criticism. The benefits that are to be derived by the village community as a whole can only be translated into effective actions if a feeling of equality exists among the villagers. If we desire that the villagers should work shoulder to shoulder for a common aim, a certain amount of social justice will have to be done in the rural areas. I am afraid that the phase of the land reforms programme in this country is somewhat slow. But I hope that the programmes that are in the anvil in the field of land reforms in the various States will take shape before the end of the Second Plan so that the feeling that is very much desired could be created in the rural areas and could be forthcoming very soon.

Now, the question has been raised about the department of co-operation. It has been said that it is better left in the hands of the Agriculture Minis-

try itself. I for one will not share this view because both in the field of community development and co-operation, personal qualities and personal factors are involved in a greater degree than in any other department of the Government of India. So, these personal qualities sought to be created in the community development administration could best be utilised in the department of co-operation as also in the community development administration. I would suggest that even the agriculture branch of the Food and Agriculture Ministry should be tagged on to the community development Ministry....

Shri D. R. Chavan (Karad): *Vice versa*

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: That is to say, the Agriculture Ministry should contain the community development as well as co-operation.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): This Ministry should be abolished?

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: No; I do not mean that. This Ministry should be enlarged and its functions should be increased.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The speech should be wound up now.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: I have taken only five minutes, I think.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I was given to understand that he had begun at 2.03.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: Yes, Sir. I will take only one minute more. I welcome the tagging on of the co-operation department to the Ministry of Community Development. In the field of co-operation, I am afraid not much is being done. We have as our objective the creation of a large number of service co-operatives in the villages as a first step towards co-operativisation of farming. This cannot be achieved if the idea of co-operation and the principles involved therein are not very much known among the villagers. These can only be disseminated among the rural people if a larger number of service co-operatives function properly in the villages. I say 'function properly' because we have had the experience of co-operative societies, started with a motive behind them but finally the whole discredit because of the failure of the co-operative societies falls on the movement itself. I do not say there is anything wrong in the movement itself but the wrong functioning of a few societies results in a great deal of discredit to the movement. Therefore, the personnel that are developed in manning the community development administration, the right personnel should be placed in charge of the co-operative movement in a larger measure than today. If that is done we would have placed the principles of co-operation in the hands of the people who, at a later date, might apply those principles in co-operativisation of farming also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Sardar Ajit Singh.

Shri D. R. Chavan: Nobody from the Opposition is called.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I know that.

Shri Amjad Ali (Dhubri): From our side, we have put up Dr. K. B. Menon as our Party's spokesman.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I know that also.

श्री अजित सिंह (भटिण्डा—रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातियां) : जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, आज यहां पर कम्युनिटी डिवेलेपमेंट के बारे में विचार हो रहा है । इस सम्बन्ध में मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि जो ब्लाक्स कमेटी हम बनाते हैं, उन की मेम्बरशिप ज्यादा होनी चाहिये और उन में हमें हर सैक्शन के लोगों को इनवाइट करना चाहिये कि वे मीटिंग में आयें और अपने सुझाव दें ।

आज हमें एग्रीकल्चर और कम्युनिकेशन पर ज्यादा जोर देना है । पंजाब की बात मैं

[श्री अजित सिंह]

जानता हूं कि वहां पर तकरीबन ३३ लाख एकड़ जमीन ऐसी है जो वाटर लाग्ड हो चकी है। यह जमीन वेस्ट जा रही है। अगर इस जमीन की तरफ हम पूरा ध्यान दें, और इस समस्या को वारफुटिंग पर हल करने की कोशिश करें तो करीब करीब ३ करोड़ ३० लाख मन उस से अनाज पैदा हो सकता है। अगर प्रति एकड़ दस मन उपज लगा ली जाये तो इतना अनाज पैदा हो सकता है और इस से हमें ४६ करोड़ ५० लाख रुपये की फारेन एक्सचेंज की बचत हो सकती है। इस वास्ते मेरी अर्ज है कि इस समस्या को हम वार-फुटिंग पर लें और जितनी जल्दी हो सके सेम-जदा एरिया को ठीक करने की कोशिश करें।

जमींदारों को जो बीज और खाद दी जाती है, उस के बारे में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। आज होता यह है कि जमींदारों को इन चीजों को प्राप्त करने के लिये मंडियों में जाना पड़ता है और जब तक वे दो चार चक्कर नहीं लगा लेते हैं, उन को ये चीजें प्राप्त नहीं होती हैं। इस तरह से उन को बहुत ज्यादा दिक्कत का सामना करना पड़ता है। इस वास्ते मेरा सुझाव है कि बीज आदि देने के लिये ऐसी जगहों पर सैंटर बनाये जायें जो कि किसी भी गांव से तीन मील की दूरी से अधिक दूरी पर न हों। साथ ही साथ जो फरटिलाइजर उन को दिया जाता है वह सस्ते भाव पर दिया जाना चाहिये। इस में प्राफिट लेने की आवश्यकता नहीं होनी चाहिये।

मैं यह भी देखता हूं कि आज कल ब्लाक की फर्स्ट स्टेज पर थोड़ा रुपया खर्च किया जाता है, तकरीबन १२ लाख खर्च किया जाता है। अगर हम सही मानों में गांवों का डिवेलेपमेंट चाहते हैं तो उस में और काफी ज्यादा रुपया हमें लगाना चाहिये।

कोआर्डिनेशन की बात भी यहां कही गई है कि फूड एंड एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री में कोआर्डिनेशन नहीं है। यह तो ऊपर के लेवेल की बात है और जब वहां पर यह चीज नहीं होती है तो आश्चर्य होता है। जब ऊपर ही कोआर्डिनेशन नहीं होता तो विलेज लेवेल पर हमारा काम किसी भी सूरत में अच्छा नहीं हो सकेगा, इस वास्ते हर लेवेल पर कोआर्डिनेशन का होना बहुत जरूरी है।

अब मैं पंचायतों के बारे में कुछ अर्ज करना चाहता हूं। पिछली बार भी मैं ने अपनी स्पीच में इस के बारे में अर्ज किया था। मैं उस बात को फिर से दोहराना चाहता हूं कि पंचायतों का इलैक्शन तीन साल के बाद हो जाना चाहिये। पंचायतों के सरपंचों का जहां तक ताल्लुक है, उन का मिनिमम एजुकेशनल स्टैण्डर्ड मैट्रीकुलेशन का होना चाहिये। ताकि वह समझ सकें कि क्या उन के अख्त्यारात हैं और कैसे उन्हें उन को इस्तेमाल करना है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों की भी कोई क्वालिफिकेशन हो।

श्री अजित सिंह : पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरस की कोई एग्जिक्यूटिव पावर्स नहीं हैं। हम ने सरपंचों को एग्जिक्यूटिव पावर्स दे रक्खी हैं। वहां वे लोगों में से किसी पर भी जुर्माना कर सकते हैं, किसी के लिये सिफारिश कर सकते हैं कि उस को सजा दी जाये और बहुत सी ऐसी बातें वे करते हैं। इस के लिये मैं आप को अपना पर्सनल एक्सपीरिएंस बतलाता हूं। मेरे गांव का एक चचाजाद भाई है उस ने पंचायत से कह दिया कि मैं उस का सगा भाई हूं और पंचायत ने कह दिया कि मेरे बाप की जितनी जायदाद है उस का तीसरा हिस्सा मैं उसे दूं। हम सिर्फ दो भाई हैं। ऐसी बातें पर्सनल लेवेल पर हुआ करती हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या दस जमात के पास होने से यह बात नहीं होगी ?

श्री अजित सिंह : मैं समझता हूं कि कानून के मामलों को वे इतना समझ सकेंगे कि जिस से वे इतनी ज्यादती नहीं करेंगे ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : पढ़े लिखे लोग ज्यादा करेंगे ।

श्री अजित सिंह : मेरे पास बहुत थोड़ा समय है इस लिये मुझे अपनी बात कहने दीजिये । अगर मैं सब बातों का जवाब देने लगूंगा तो सारा वक्त निकल जायेगा ।

पंचायतों के बारे में दूसरी बात यह है कि हमें उन को कंट्रैक्ट का हक नहीं देना चाहिये । उन को हम पैसा दे देते हैं । खुद ही वे खर्च करते हैं । और खुद ही वे इन्चार्ज होते हैं, जिस से अपनी मर्जी के मुताबिक वे टी० ए० बना लेते हैं और जो भी खर्चा दिखलाना चाहें दिखला सकते हैं, यह उन की मर्जी पर होता है । मैं चाहता हूं कि कोआपरेटिव्ज जो हैं इन को गांव का विकास करने के लिये कंट्रक्ट दिये जाने चाहियें और जो हमारी पंचायतें हों वे सुपरवाईजरी बाडीज हों और वे यह देखा करें कि कैसे उन्होंने उसे खर्च किया है । उन के अख्त्यारात लिमिटेड होने चाहियें । पंचायतको ऐसे ऐसे अख्त्यारात नहीं दिये जाने चाहियें कि वे अपनी मन मानी करते जायें । इस बात को लेकर मुझे एक कौवे और हंस की स्टोरी याद आ गई, जो कि इस तरह से थी कि एक कौवे के पास एक हंसों का जोड़ा आया और रात में उस के पास रहा। सुबह वह जब जाने लगे तो कौवे ने हंसिनी से कहा कि तुम मत जाओ । हंस से कहने लगा कि यह मेरी बीवी है . तुम कैसे इसे मुझ से ले सकते हो ? जाओ तुम । हंस ने पंचायत इकट्ठी की, सारे जंगल के जानवर और पक्षी इकट्ठे हो गये । कहने लगे कि माजरा क्या है ? हंस कहने लगा कि यह मेरी बीवी थी, लेकिन कौवे ने कब्जा कर लिया । उन्हों ने कहा कि बात तो ठीक है । कौवे से पूछा कि तुम बतलाओ कि तुम्हारी इस के साथ क्या रिश्तेदारी है ? कौवा कहने लगा कि जनाब, आज से पांच साल हुए मेरे पास हंसों का एक जोड़ा ठहरा था और उस ने एक अंडा दिया । सुबह जाते वक्त, चूंकि मैं ने उन की बहुत सेवा की थी इसलिये उन्हों ने मुझे यह अंडा बख्श दिया और कहा कि तुम ने हमारी मदद की है इसलिये तुम्हें इनाम में हम इसे देते हैं । उस के बाद उस अंडे से यह हंसिनी पैदा हुई । जब यह बड़ी हुई तो मैंने इस से शादी कर ली । अब यहां जात बिरादरी की बात आ गई है और अब यह हंसिनी इस हंस के साथ जाना चाहती है । मैं कैसे करूं ? मेरे साथ यह बेइन्साफी हो रही है, जनाब इन्साफ करें । अब जितने पक्षी थे उन्हों ने फैसला दे दिया कि यह जो हंसिनी है वह कौवे को दी जायेगी क्योंकि यह उस की बीवी है । इस पर हंस बेचारा रोने लगा । और पंचायत चली गई अपने घर को । कौवे साहब भी रोने लगे । फिर पंचायत वापस आई और उन्हों ने कौवे से पूछा कि बेवकूफ तुझे हम ने हंसिनी दे दी और तू भी रो रहा है ? तू क्यों रो रहा है ? कौवा कहने लगा कि मैं इसलिये रो रहा हूं कि अगर आप जैसी पंचायतें न रहीं तो कौवे को हंसिनियां कौन दिलायेगा । बात असल यह है कि यह पंचायत सिस्टम ऐसा होता जा रहा है । इसलिये मैं कहता हूं कि कुछ न कुछ स्टैण्डर्ड आफ एजुकेशन उन के लिये होना चाहिये ।

अब मैं पंचायत के बारे में कुछ और अर्ज करना चाहता हूं ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : क्या आप कोई दूसरी स्टोरी सुना रहे हैं ?

श्री अजित सिंह : स्टोरी नहीं है । जो कुछ मैं कहना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि पंजाब का मामला मैं जानता हूं, बाहर का तो मालूम नहीं, कि वहां पर गांवों में एक मैजारिटी सैक्शन होता है जो कि रूल करता है पंचायतों में । उस में हरिजनों के लिये मैं चाहता हूं कि रिजर्वेशन किया जाय और जो बैकवर्ड लोग हैं, माइनारिटी के लोग हैं, उन के लिये नामिनेशन किया जाय । इस तरह से पंचायतों में गवर्नमेंट अच्छी हो सकती है ।

[श्री अजित सिंह]

इस के बाद मैं कुछ थोड़ा सा स्माल सेविंग्स के बारे में अर्ज करना चाहता हूं । हमारे पंजाब के अंदर ऐसी काफी हवा चल रही है अगर किसी को परमिट लेना होता है वह कम से कम पांच या दस सद रुपये स्माल सेविंग्ज स्कीम के लिये दे तो वह मिलेगा, अगर किसी को रिवाल्वर का लाइसेंस लेना है या उस को रिन्यू करवाना है, कोयले की परमिट लेनी है, भट्टे की परमिट लेनी है तो कहा जाता है कि वह पहले रुपया जमा कराये स्माल सेविंग्स स्कीम में । मैं तो समझता हूं कि इस स्कीम को स्माल सेविंग्ज स्कीम का नाम न दे कर अगर कम्पलसरी सेविंग्ज स्कीम रख दिया जाय तो ज्यादा ऐप्रोप्रिएट रहेगा ।

चौ० रणबीर सिंह (रोहतक) : बी० डी० ओ० का इस से क्या वास्ता है ?

श्री अजित सिंह : कम्युनिटी डेवेलपमेंट का इस से वास्ता है । हम कैसे दे सकते हैं इतना पैसा उस को । बहुत बड़े बड़े लोग इस में दखल देते हैं । वे यह दिखलाते हैं कि फलां आदमी ने इतना पैसा इकट्ठा कर लिया । उन के पास अख्त्यार होता है । हमने अखबारों में पढ़ा कि हमारे पंजाब में एक बड़े आदमी की बीवी ने दो दिनों में २० लाख रुपया इकट्ठा किया स्माल सेविंग्स स्कीम में ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : वह कैसे भाई ?

श्री अजित सिंह : वह इस तरह कि उस के पास अख्त्यारात हैं और उन को वह इस्तेमाल करता है वह पैसा इकट्ठा करता है और शान से यह कहता है कि हम ने यह कर दिया । मैं समझता हूं कि ऐसी बातें पंजाब में ठूंसी जा रही हैं जो कि नहीं होनी चाहियें ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : सभी जगह ऐसा ही हो रहा है ।

श्री अजित सिंह : अगर हम को पैसा इकट्ठा करना है तो जो प्राहिबिशन हम जगह जगह रख रहे हैं उस की क्या जरूरत है ? उस को खूब चलाइये और जितना पैसा आये वह स्टेट के काम में इस्तेमाल किया जाय । इस के अलावा जितने लग्जरी के सामान हैं, उन पर ज्यादा टैक्स लगाना चाहिये । सिनेमा पर टैक्स लगाना चाहिये, इस से और पैसा वसूल हो सकता है ।

अब कुछ थोड़ा सा मैं कोआपरेटिवज के बारे में भी कहना चाहता हूं । बड़ा अच्छा आइडिया है । हमारे मिनिस्टर आफ कोआपरेटिव्ज, श्री डे ने कहा था :

"India had accepted the socialist pattern of society as her ultimate ojective. But it had been left somewhat vague because it was for the people to decide what the actual pattern should be. If the economic life is vested in the private sector, it led to centralisation of economic activities in the hands of few individuals. It was also clear that nationalisation of all enterprises ultimately might lead to State capitalism which was not necessarily socialism. In order to ensure a proper balancing of these two sectors, it was necessary to have a middle sector, namely the 'co-operative sector'."

हमारे वजीर साहब ने यह कहा, और साथ साथ यह भी कहा :

"Co-operative organisations in India would never grow unless they were permitted to manage their affairs themselves without being prodded either by officials or high dignitaries at every step."

मेरी अर्ज यह है कि अगर हम को कोआपरेटिव सिस्टम को आगे बढ़ाना है तो हम को उस को जोर से चलाना होगा । अगर हम चाहें कि इसी तरह से वालेन्टरी बेसिस पर यह हो, तो होना तो चाहिये लेकिन यह होगा नहीं । अगर इस को करना है तो डिक्टेटोरियल पावर

से करना होगा। डिमाक्रेसी में मेरा पूरा विश्वास है, मगर हम उस को इस तरह से चला नहीं सकेंगे। हम ने देखा कि दो साल हो गये हैं, इस के लिये इतना जोर लगाया जा रहा है, जगह ब जगह हम ने इस को कर के भी देखा। हम ने अपने गांवों में इस का एक्सपेरीमेंट किया है, लेकिन वह नहीं चल सका, एक दिन नहीं चल सका है। लड़ाई झगड़े हुए, मार पीट हुई, मुकदमेबाजी हुई। इसे हमको मजबूत हाथों से चलाना होगा तभी यह कोआपरेटिव सिस्टम चलेगा। अगर हम इस चीज को एक दम ऊंचा ले जाना चाहते हैं तो इस का दूसरा रास्ता यह है कि इस को नैशनेलाइज कर दिया जाय। बेशक डे साहब ने कहा है नैशनेलाइजेशन से स्टेट कैपिटलिज्म जोर पकड़ता है। मगर फिर भी उस से हमें फायदा होगा। हम यह व्यवस्था करें ताकि देश के हर एक आदमी को एम्प्लायमेंट मिले, इक्वैल अपौरचुनिटी आफ एजुकेशन मिले, इक्वैल मैडिकल ऐड मिले .....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण समाप्त करें।

श्री अजित सिंह : मुझे भी १२, १३ मिनट बोलने की इजाजत दी जाय। अभी तो मुझे बोलते हुए १० ही मिनट हुए हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बात दुरुस्त नहीं है। बोलने वाले मेम्बर साहबान को वक्त का कभी भी ख्याल नहीं रह सकता है इसलिये वे इस बात की तरदीद करने की कोशिश न करें कि घंटी क्यों बजा दी गई क्योंकि जब भी घंटी बजाई जाती है तो कोई तो कहते हैं कि मुझे अभी ५ ही मिनट हुए हैं और दूसरे कहते हैं कि १० ही मिनट हुए हैं लेकिन यह तो प्रीसाइडिंग आफिसर ही जानता है कि वाकई उन को बोलते हुए कितना समय हो गया है और इस बारे में उस का फैसला कतई माना जाना चाहिये बहरहाल, माननीय सदस्य दो मिनट और ले कर अपनी बात को खत्म कर दें।

श्री अजित सिंह : जैसी आप की आज्ञा। मेरा सुझाव यह है कि गवर्नमेंट सब धंधों को नैशनेलाइज करे और सब लोगों को रोजगार दे। जैसा कि हमारे भारतीय संविधान में लिखा हुआ है हर एक देशवासी को इक्वैल अपौरचुनिटी फार जस्टिस एंड एजुकेशन मिले। जब हम इन डाइरेटिव प्रिंसिपल्स के मुताबिक चलेंगे तभी हमारे देश और समाज का कल्याण हो सकेगा।

आखिर में मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि हमारे एजुकेशन सिस्टम में बहुत बुराइयां हैं। हम यूं तो कहते हैं कि देश में हिन्दी को चालू करेंगे मगर हमारे बड़े बड़े अधिकारीगण जोकि हिन्दी को चालू करने की बात करते हैं आप को यह जान कर ताज्जुब होगा कि उन के बच्चे पबलिक स्कूल्स में और इंगलिश स्कूल्स में इंगलिश मीडियम से शिक्षा प्राप्त कर रहे हैं। जहां हमें अपने मुल्क में चहुंमुखी प्रगति करनी है वहां मुल्क की जबान हिन्दी को बढ़ाना है और उसको अधिक से अधिक व्यवहार में लाना है। हमें अपने मुल्क की जबान हिन्दी को अपनाना चाहिए और उसे सरकारी काम काज में व्यवहार में लाना चाहिए। इसके साथ ही जो हमारी रीजनल लैंग्वेजेज हैं उनको भी हमें डेवलप करना है और इसके लिए हमें प्रांतों में वहां की रीजनल लैंग्वेजेज में सब काम करना आरम्भ कर देना चाहिए ताकि वहां के रहने वालों को मालूम हो सके कि गवर्नमेंट क्या कर रही है और ऐसा करने से जनता और सरकार में गहरा ताल्लुक पैदा होगा। जब जनता की भाषा में सरकार का कार्य चलेगा तो वह सब कामों में दिलचस्पी लेगी और जनता का हमें अधिकाधिक सहयोग प्राप्त हो सकेगा।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Members may now move their cut motions relating to the Demands under the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation subject to their being otherwise admissible.

Rural indebtedness and agricultural finance

Shri D. R. Chavan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (89)

Mounting rural-indebtedness in India

Shri D. R. Chavan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (90)

Inadequate and costly credit

Shri D. R. Chavan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (464).

Functioning of the Ministry

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1006)

Working of the Panchayat Acts in the States of Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and Madras

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1170)

Working of the Expert Committee on Co-operative credits

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1171)

Failure to accept U.N. Mission's recommendations

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (294)

Need to assess physical targets achieved in each of the States under Community Development Scheme

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (295)

Need to re-cast the budget for each block

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (296)

Experience gained in Madras State in Co-operation

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (297)

Need to review the working of the Community Development Blocks and N.E.S. Schemes in the different States

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1172)

Need to modify suitably the Model Budget for N.E.S. and pre-extension for Third Plan

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1173)

Construction and maintenance of the various buildings constructed in the Community Development Projects and National Extension Service Scheme areas in Orissa

Shri B. C. Prodhan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1291)

Slow progress in the various minor irrigation projects taken up in N.E.S. and C.D. in Orissa

Shri B. C. Prodhan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1298)

Need for expanding and organising on a large scale multi-purpose co-operative societies in Orissa

Shri B. C. Prodhan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1299)

Method of selection of farmer delegates to the World Agriculture Fair

Shri B. C. Prodhan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1300)

Desirability of village level workers not participating in political activities.

Shri B. C. Prodhan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1301)

Desirability of paying salary to the grain gola presidents

Shri B. C. Prodhan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1302)

Desirability of allocating more funds to Orissa under rural housing scheme

Shri B. C. Prodhan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1303)

Desirability of locating one fire brigade station at each block headquarter

Shri B. C. Prodhan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1304)

Need for checking irregularities in the Community Development Projects

Shri B. C. Prodhan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1305)

Desirability of employing large number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons in the projects

Shri B. C. Prodhan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1306)

Need for allowing the representatives of members of Parliament to attend the meetings of Block Development Committee

Shri B. C. Prodhan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1307)

Need for providing at least one well in every village for drinking water purpose

Shri B. C. Prodhan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1308)

Plan expenditure for agricultural improvement and Research

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation, be reduced by Rs. 100." (303).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These cut motions are now before the House

Dr. K. B. Menon (Badagara): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I shall devote the limited time at my disposal to discuss the role of the development in the community projects in the villages, how much that role has been played by the Community Project and what changes can be made to help the project play a bigger and a better role. The community project has undertaken, as I understand it, the toning up of the socio-economic make-up of the elementary unit the village, which, I suppose, is going to be the foundation of the future Indian polity. The success, therefore, of the community movement, will depend upon how much they have been able to vitalise the villages, which means how much they have been able to convert the Community Project movement into a people's movement.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: They have gone to demoralise the village.

Dr. K. B. Menon: In this connection, I would like to quote the Prime Minister who lays down a fairly satisfactory test as to what a people's movement is in respect of community projects. Speaking of a community project in 1952, he said:

> "These community projects appear to be something of vital importance not only in the material achievement that they would bring about but much more so, because they seek to build the community and the individual and to make the latter a builder of his own village centre".

The real test of efficiency of a community movement, the real measure of its success, is the measure to which we have succeeded in making the villager the builder of his own village. How far, during these eight years of the community project movement, it has succeeded in creating that confidence in the villager, in inspiring the villager to induce him to come out and work for his own village without outside help, I think, is the question we have to answer.

I shall make the 6th evaluation committee's report answer that question. The report says:

> "The community development programme was sponsored by the Government and is still largely administered by the bureaucracy. ....The non-official membear of the local body does not play his proper role and the official is unwilling to divest himself of his power and responsibility."

From this, it is obvious that at the village level there is a tussle going on between the official and the non-official in which so far the official has had the upper hand. It may be

urged that there has not been time enough to show better progress. I concede that, but the real question is, how far during this period there has been progress, commensurate with the time, the effort and the expenditure involved. Even taking a very lenient point of view, I cannot concede that the progress has been satisfactory.

It is obvious that one's judgment and one's impressions are conditioned by one's environment, and therefore, my opinion is largely moulded by my experience in my own State. It was my feeling, but it is now my conviction almost, that the State is the bottleneck of the community movement. I am quite familiar with the work done by the Centre. I quite understand and appreciate that work: the consultations which are held; camps that are conducted; the tours that are arranged; the literature that is published and also the finances that are made available by the Centre to the States, and all that is done by the State in order to promote and push forward the community project movement and to create, if possible, a corps of workers who may be shunted into the field.

But the question that I ask is, how much of this education and how much of this information seeps down. We should remember that in the community projects, the village is the field of operation. If village is the field of operation, that can be reached only through the State and not through the Centre. Here is the bottleneck that I speak of.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: So, the Centre is a hindrance?

Dr. K. B. Menon: Let me quote the Minister in this connection. While making his concluding remarks at the Jaipur Conference, he said:

> "There should be a continuous two-way traffic of thinking from the centre down to the ground and again from the ground to the centre."

This is not there in my State and I believe it is also true with most of the other States. It is one-way traffic from the Centre to the State.

In Rajasthan, the Minister said at the Jaipur Conference that the whole Cabinet toured from district to district in order to discuss with the newly elected members block and panchayat work. In my State, not one single Minister has toured for the last 8 years. The Chief Secretary of the State is in charge of the community project work. I do not know whether there has been any very recent change. He is heavily loaded with work even otherwise. Even if he finds time to go about, I do not know how much his tour can help those people. The State Consultative Committee was summoned soon after the visit to the State of the Minister last time. After that, I do not think the State Consultative Committee has met, which means more than a year. At least, I have no information about it.

State camps called were all invariably cancelled, because probably they could not complete the arrangements. Seminars at local level are held. I have attended some of the seminars, but they lack seriousness of purpose. Seminars, I take it, are conducted in order to educate the people and interest them in the community project and to create a hard core of workers, which will be an asset to the village. If that is the purpose of the seminar, I am afraid that the seminars have to be conducted in a different way altogether.

In this connection, if I may venture a suggestion, I would say that postal extension tuition courses should be attempted wherever the percentage of literacy is fairly high. 40 to 50 per cent of the men and women in an average Kerala village can read and write. The seminars do not draw the right type of people. Women do not attend them. If these postal extension courses are made attractive by dealing with the day-to-day needs

[Dr. K. B. Menon]

of the village, I feel that it may be possible to contact a strata and section which cannot be drawn into these seminars. This may be attempted not only in Kerala, but in other States as well.

The local newspapers can be used in a better way in order to educate the people on local village problems. As far as Kerala is concerned, it has larger number of dailies than any State in the Union. These media, I am afraid, are not at present effectively used. Again, I would like to stress the fact that as far as the community project movement is concerned, it is the village which is the field of operation and I shall conclude this part of the discussion by again quoting the Evaluation Committee report which says:

> "One gets the impression that too little is being done to strengthen the foundation relatively to the resources spent on the superstructure. The Ministry of Community Development and Co operation has drawn up a scheme for the training of non-official members of the Block Development Committees. But much more is needed; the operation has to start at the village level."

concludes the report. The sting is in the tail.

The hon. Minister made the statement in Parliament in 1957 that as far as the National Extension and Community Development programme is concerned, the administrative expenditure was 20 per cent for the five years ending March, 1957. I wonder whether there has been any change in the position in the second Plan period.

I wish to invite the attention of the Minister to the camps that are held on a State and on an all-India level. The question is, are they yielding the results commensuate with the time and effort that are spent on them? There is a feeling among officials, which is also shared by non-officials, that inordinate time and effort are spent in preparing for them. A meeting of officials and non-officials once perhaps in a year in order to exchange experiences and to check up notes may be desirable. Some serious thinking, I believe, has to be done, in order to build up in the village a sense of organisational discipline and also in order to tap the latent skill and talent in the village, so that they may be mobilised for social ends. The technical education and even the general education in the village today is very poor. As a result of many generations of neglect, isolation and poverty and even of semi-serfdom, the villager today has no initiative. He has no enthusiasm, no zeal or zest for action. They all look to Government. It is for us to rediscover them and restore them to the rural people. This is one of the main tasks awaiting the community project.

It may not be out of place in this connection to say a word about the literature. There is no dearth of it at the all-India level. But when it comes to the State and the village level there is a woeful lack. If the postal tuition course that I suggested is accepted, there is no necessity for further supplementing it. But otherwise, I should think that some more literature should be published. At the State level, there is no evaluation report or at least, I do not know of it.

Shri Khushwaqt Rai: In Punjab and U.P., there have been evaluation reports.

Dr. K. B. Menon: The working group studies also are not made available. As far as the Centre is concerned, literature like the evaluation report and the working group studies are fairly very good specimens of quality research. I suggest that such institutions are set up in the States. They should also be encouraged to set up working groups and publish evaluation committee reports. Until

that is done, I even suggest that the evaluation reports and working group studies of the Centre should be translated and published in the regional languages.

When I am on the subject of tours, I would like to say that these tours are very educative, especially when they are done on all-India basis. But they must be well planned out and neatly executed.

If they are ill-planned and mismanaged they do more damage as the farmers' tour from South India that was recently organised. They came and complained here that they were on the way starved for 24 hours. They came to Delhi all in, famished and fatigued and it was on coming here that they had a good feed. It is not necessary to go into all those details except to state the fact that such tours, as and when they are arranged, must be arranged with care and caution so that there may not be a residue of discontent and ill-feeling left behind.

I shall conclude by just saying a word or two about the co-operative movement about which I have not said anything so far. They are subsidiary institutions which were suggested by the working group to broadbase the *panchayats*. A great deal of storm has blown around co-operative farming. As long as the main objective and ideology of the co-operative movement and the pivotal principle of the co-operative movement is voluntariness and as long as that voluntariness is not violated, I do not see any reason why people should get the jitters when co-operative farming is mentioned. If co-operative farming is a sucess, there will be imitators. If it is not a success, they will fail and they will vanish from the scene. That is the usual democratic process as far as any institution is concerned. If they fail, it only means that they do not at present fit into the economic make-up and that the people at present are not willing to accept them.

As regards the co-operative movement, again if we are trying to sell the institution to the people and if we are going to have the co-operative movement to broadbase the *panchayats*, then I would suggest that we should also undertake the task of correcting some of the defects in the movement. Particularly, I would refer to the co-operative law which stands in need of urgent and radical revision. Some fundamental and comprehensive reform or revision of the law should be undertaken which should recognise the simple fact that the co-operative is a member-controlled institution.

As far as the size is concerned, there is nothing in the theory that goes against the co operative movement. The All-India Credit Survey . .

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): May I request you to energise the hon. Minister?

An Hon. Member: He is sleeping.

Dr. K. B. Menon: As far as the size is concerned . .

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): I am not sleeping. I am only thinking.

An Hon. Member: For better concentration.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I hope he would think in such a manner that he does not give that impression.

Dr. K. B. Menon: As far as the size is concerned, it is not against the theory. Size is a question that is determined by the need, growth and development of the movement. I said, small societies are condemned by the Credit Survey, but it has been to some extent modified by the

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National Development Council. I feel that the determination of the size should be left to experiments and no *a priori* decision should be taken on the subject.

I wish to conclude by saying that the major tasks before the co-operative movement are agricultural credit, credit to small cottage industries, service societies and co-operative farming.

15 hrs.

Shri D. R. Chavan: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to participate in the debate on community development and national extension programme.

The community development and the national extension programmes have been given an important place—I can say a central place—in the national planning in those sectors of development which bear very closely upon the welfare of the rural masses. The Second Five Year Plan says about the activities of the community development and national extension programmes that—

> "The activities comprised within the community development and national extension programme should be regarded as an integral part of a programme for improving all aspects of rural life," that is, social and economic.

The report that was submitted to us by the Ministry of Community Development says:

> "It covers 3,60,000 villages and a population of a little over 179 million."

It could be said that the activities of the community development and national extension programmes aim at uplifting the social and economic life of the people in the rural areas. There are about 5,58,000 villages in India and about 82·7 per cent of the people stay in the villages as against 17·3 per cent in the urban areas. So the economic prosperity of India means the economic prosperity of the villages.

The community development and national extension services have been in operation for more than seven years. We have pinned all our hopes and aspirations for bringing about a social change in the villages and the economic prosperity and the amelioration of the living conditions of the masses of rural areas. We have to see by statistical data as to whether the community development and national extension programmes have succeeded in bringing about this change and economic prosperity in rural areas. For this purpose I will divide the community development and national extension programmes into two different categories. Firstly, it is concerned with agricultural production and secondly, it is concerned with welfare activities.

So far as agricultural production in the country is concerned, this country has been clamouring since 1943, that is, since the Bengal famine, for self-sufficiency in the matter of food. What is the result today? I was reading the report which was given to this Government by the agricultural production teams sponsored by the Ford Foundation. In that report I found certain things which are revealing. In that report it has been mentioned that the population of this country will increase from 360 million in 1951 to 480 million in 1965-66. In the Third Five Year Plan 80 million more people will be required to be fed. If our food production increases at the present rate—the annual average increase has been 3·2 per cent. between the period 1952-53 to 1959-60—then there would be a shortfall of about 28 million tons between the demand and the supply in this country. It is a chronic problem with which this country has been confronted. We have been importing foodgrains from foreign

countries and paying huge amounts of money to farmers in America, Canada and some other places. It has been estimated that we have spent to the extent of Rs. 1400 crores in importing foodgrains. We have to see what is the achievement of the community development and the national extension programme on the agricultural front apart from the welfare activities which they have been undertaking for the last seven years. My contention is that the prosperity of rural India depends upon the increase or decrease in the agricultural production. If we take into consideration the conditions prevailing today in the villages we find an appallingly low living standards of the masses. This could be analysed by one fact and that is the analysis of the national income. The analysis of the national income shows us the dependence of this country on different economic pursuits and invites our attention to any imbalance that might be there. It also indicates the distribution of wealth. What is the position? In 1947-48 the *per capita* income of the rural people was Rs. 156 whereas in 1958-59 it has gone down to Rs. 136. In the case of the urban people, the *per capita* income in 1948-49 was Rs. 733 whereas today it has gone up to Rs. 810. This indicates the conditions prevailing in rural India. On an average, a person in the rural area has got only Rs. 13 to spend on consumer goods which by the process of analysis comes to six annas per day.

Let us take into consideration another factor. The index of the rural economy is rural indebtedness. What is the position today in the rural India? It has been estimated by great authorities like Shri B. K. Mukerjee that today, rural India is indebted to the extent of Rs. 2000 crores. This is the outstanding debt. It has also been stated by the All-India Agricultural Credit Survey that the annual requirements of the cultivators of the country for seasonal agricultural operations come to about Rs. 750 crores of rupees. It has also been stated by the Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank recently in Calcutta that as a rough guess the annual requirements of the cultivators of the country come to about Rs. 1000 crores.

It is further more interesting to note from the report of the All-India Agricultural Credit Survey that the rate of interest varies from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 per cent. and in some places, particularly in western U. P., it has been stated that the rate of interest exceeds even Rs. 50 per cent. Let us calculate at this rate of interest what is the amount that the cultivators of the country have to pay to the moneylenders of the country. Taking Rs. 15 as the normal rate of interest that would be charged by the money-lenders of this country for a standing debt of Rs. 2000 crores, the amount of interest comes to Rs. 300 crores per year. Apart from that, as I have stated before, according to the rough estimate made by the Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank, the agriculturists require Rs. 1000 crores annually for seasonal agricultural operations. The interest on that amount will come to Rs. 150 crores. Adding both together, the cultivators will have to pay Rs. 450 crores as interest to the moneylenders of the country per annum. This is not the whole picture.

Now, the Indian cultivators today are required to pay the land tax. What is the amount of the land tax that is being realised by the States? The amount of the land tax that is being realised comes to about Rs 80 crores per annum. Again, the amount realised by way of sales tax comes to Rs. 60 crores. This is not the whole picture. The Union Government also is realising the money through union excise duties and that amounts to Rs. 380 crores. According to the calculation that I have made, out of Rs. 380 crores, the burden which falls on the rural people comes to about Rs. 300 crores. Apart from that, the cultivators of the country are required to pay other taxes such as municipal, octroi, cess and so many other things. Thus altogether it comes to about Rs. 1000 crores per annum. This is a big drain on the rural sector of the economy.

[Shri D. R. Chavan]

According to the National Income Committee the national income of the country was 11,360 crores of rupees. It has also been stated that 48 per cent. of it falls to the share of rural India. Let us assume that the 50 per cent. of the total national income falls to the share of rural India. If you divide this income by the rural population of the country by which process the *per capita* income will come to Rs. 130 or Rs. 140.

As against this background in rural India, their poverty-striken conditions and their appallingly low living standards, it was expected that the community development and national extension services will concentrate all their attention on the development of agricultural production. After all, the standard of living of a farmer or a rural Indian depends upon his agricultural income. And again it depends on the rise or fall in the agricultural prices. As I pointed out before, there exists a very great disparity in the *per capita* income of the rural people and the urban people due to the continued exploitation of the rural masses coupled with the fact that there is unemployment and under-employment in the villages. The cultivators of the country are required to pay higher prices for consumer goods and other necessities of life.

Secondly, these agriculturists are not getting economic prices for the farm produce and we have been clamouring since long that the cultivators of the country should be given an economic price. It has also been stated in the report that has been submitted by the Ford Foundation Team that unless the Indian cultivators are guaranteed economic prices and also marketing facilities, there is no possibility of any increase in the agricultural production.

Now, what is the effort that has been made by the Government in the co-operative sector? The report that has been submitted by the Ministry gives a revealing picture. The report says that out of 1·35 lakhs of agricultural credit and multi-purpose societies, audited during 1956-57 about 20,000 societies were in 'A' and 'B' categories, 1,03,000 were in 'C', 'D' and 'E' categories and about 10,000 societies were unclassified. The report further says that out of a total number of 1·35 lakhs of societies, about 1 lakh societies in 'C', 'D' and 'E' categories require liquidation. Another important fact is that an amount of Rs. 23 crores is still due from the members of the societies. This is the dismal picture of our co-operative credit effort in providing the badly-needed rural finance to increase the agricultural product on.

The people of Maharashtra are poor, they are mostly peasants and labourers, the rate of capital formation is also very low there. Our cultivators have, therefore, started organising co-operative sugar factories. The experiment was for the first time made in Bombay State. The first co-operative sugar factory was started in 1950, and since then, in the Second Plan, most of the co-operative sugar factories have come up in the Maharashtra region. There are twenty such factories and all of them are absolutely genuine. But the co-operative sector is being taxed by the Finance Minister as against the recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry Commission.

These factories have come up on account of the efforts of the cultivators of the country, and in not any one of them a member has more than ten shares. They have borrowed from the Industrial Finance Corporation, the State and Central Governments have also contributed their share. But if the taxation proposal is to apply to these factories, that will be the end of everything.

I accuse the Government, and particularly this Ministry, which is responsible for co-operation, for not taking up this issue with the Finance Minister and fighting out the case of the co-operative sector.

Shri B. S. Murthy: It has been done, please.

Shri D. R. Chavan: I do not know, but you have to fight with your back to the wall because your Ministry is responsible for the growth of the co-operative sector.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Not with back to the wall.

Shri D. R. Chavan: Because this is a very important sector.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So that you might have no room to retreat!

Shri D. R. Chavan: Therefore, you have to fight with determination, taking it up as a policy issue.

I accuse that this is a deliberate attempt on the part of the Government to strangulate the co-operative sector that is coming up, particularly in the large-scale industry. The peasants have invested Rs. 175 lakhs per factory. I am also associated with one of the co-operative sugar factories; even though I am not a producer member, I have certainly helped the organising cultivators in collecting contributions from the peasants. They have given about Rs. 30 lakhs.

From my part of the country a delegation had come to Delhi led by the eminent economist, Dr. D. R. Gadgil. They approached this Ministry concerned with this sector of the economy. All the matters have been placed before the Minister and he has been requested to take up the matter with the Finance Minister. May I humbly request the Minister that before the Finance Bill is considered, this matter should be taken up with the Finance Minister as a policy matter?

Shri B. S. Murthy: I have already said that the matter has been taken up, and it is being pursued very persistently by the Ministry to see that industries in the co-operative sector are exempted.

An Hon. Member: What is the reply of the Finance Minister?

Shri D. R. Chavan: I have not followed what he said.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: He has already approached the Finance Minister.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has already approached the Finance Minister to do what the hon. Member wants him to do.

An Hon. Member: What is the result?

Shri D. R. Chavan: I am very thankful to him if he has already approached.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The only difference is that the hon. Member wants him to fight with his back to the wall!

Shri D. R. Chavan: The co-operative sector that is coming up must be exempted, as that is the only hope for the cultivators; otherwise there is no hope of industrialisation of the hinterland of Maharashtra.

The Maharashtra area is peculiarly suitable for the growth of the sugar industry.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Very sweet.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: A very sweet area.

Shri D. R. Chavan: It is a very sweet area because it gives on an average about 80 tons per acre, and the percentage of recovery is 14·5, the highest in India. It can be compared favourably with Java for yield and Australia for recovery. When the co-operative sector is coming up in that part of the country, and when it is in its infant stage, if you try to strangulate it, I do not think there will be any hope. The Minister has given the assurance on the floor of the House that he is pursuing this matter. Whatever may be the result, let him do his duty to Parliament and the country.

[Shri D. R. Chavan]

I feel it my bounden duty to give a warning to Parliament and Government about a very disturbing feature developing in our country. According to the figures I have calculated, which are subject to correction, I find the rate of growth of population in the rural areas is higher than in the urban area. This creates two unnatural man-made economic zones in the country, the urban and rural zones, and the rural zone is overcrowded, over-populated, under-fed, under-developed, The entire rural area is developing into a demographic danger area. What will be the consequence if the hungry millions in the countryside, who are unemployed and under-employed today, who are having appallingly low standards of living, become politically conscious? It will create friction. (*Interruptions*). I am talking very seriously.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: And I am listening very seriously.

Shri D. R. Chavan: These Members are creating a disturbance here, therefore I said I was speaking very seriously. Let them also listen to me very seriously.

Shri Tangamani: We are only encouraging.

Shri D. R. Chavan: While this area is developing into a demographic danger area, the unemployed and under-employed millions living in the country are today becoming politically conscious. It would be socially and psychologically also undesirable for the rural masses to feel that they are destined to remain penurious. The future of the country will depend on what we do in the coming four or five years. The future of democracy will depend upon how far we are able to succeed in ameliorating the conditions of the masses, the people living in the rural areas, the illiterate and the uneducated, the economically crippled and the helpless masses in India today. If we succeed in ameliorating the conditions of these people, we succeed in building democracy in this country. If we fail, you fail; and the danger time is 1967.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There was one thing peculiar which I noticed in the hon. Member's speech towards the end. He said, 'if we succeed, we succeed', and 'if we fail, you fail'.

श्री ओंकार लाल (कोटा—रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातियां) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज सदन में जो सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय की डिमांड्स पर चर्चा चल रही है तो इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं कि उस के द्वारा देश में एक अच्छा वातावरण पैदा हुआ है और इस से मंत्रालय ने काफी प्रगति की है। यह हर्ष का विषय है कि लोगों के दिल में आफिशिएल क्लास के लिए जो पहले एक भय की भावना रहती थी वह कम हो गई है। शिक्षा के लिए अधिक सुविधायें की मांग, एग्रीकलचर व इरीगेशन फैसलटीज के लिए अधिक मांग की जा रही है। इसी तरह रोड्स की, पीने के पानी के कुओं के लिए और मैडिकल एड्स की सुविधाओं की मांग और कलवर्टस के लिए अधिक रुपये की मांग की जा रही है। इससे लोगों की आर्थिक स्थिति पर भी काफी प्रभाव पड़ा है और शिक्षा की दृष्टि से भी काफी उन्नति हुई है।

मैं यह निवेदन करूंगा कि कोटा जिला जहां का कि मैं रहने वाला हूं और जिस निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से मैं चुन कर आया हूं वहां पर मैंने कम्युनिटी ब्लाक्स का दौरा किया है और शुभधरा और खुशालीपुरा की इन दो बस्तियों में जो कि भीलों व महरीया जाति के लोगों की बस्तियां बसाई गई हैं, उनको जमीनें दी गई हैं और शाहाबाद ब्लाक की शुभधरा व खुशालीपुरा बस्तियों में ६० फैम्लीज और १०० फैम्लीज रहती हैं। उनको खेती के साधन भी दिये गये हैं। सहकारिता के आधार पर उनको खेतीबाड़ी करने की सुविधा दी गई है। इस प्रकार

से जो लोग बहुत गरीब थे और आर्थिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए थे उनको सामुदायिक विकास योजना के मातहत सहायता देकर सरकार ने एक स्वागत योग्य कदम उठाया है।

इसी प्रकार से कोटा में लाडपुरा में भीलों की एक कालोनी बनाई गई है जहां पर कि भीलों को रुपया दिया जाकर उन की आर्थिक उन्नति की ओर ध्यान दिया गया है।

अब मैं इस मंत्रालय का ध्यान एग्रीकलचर साइड की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं। इस ओर ध्यान दिया जाना निहायत जरूरी है और इसको टौप प्राएरिटी मिलनी चाहिए। इसमें मेरी समझ में कोई दो राय नहीं हो सकतीं हैं। हमारे पास हर एक ब्लाक में सीड स्टोर्स, फर्टिलाइजर्स, इर्रीगेशन फैसिलिटीज सुलभ हैं और साथ ही टेक्निकल स्टाफ भी मौजूद है लेकिन इतना सब होते हुए भी हमें पूरी सफलता नहीं मिली है हालांकि अधिक से अधिक जोर फुड एंड एग्रीकलचर मिनिस्ट्री भी देती है और कम्यूनिटी डवलपमेंट का मुहकमा भी इस ओर जोर देता है लेकिन इतने पर भी देखते हैं कि हम गल्ले के मामले में सैल्फ सफिशिएंट नहीं हो रहे हैं। आखिर इस का कोई खास कारण तो होना चाहिए कि हम अब तक फुड के मामले में सैल्फ सफिशिएंट क्यों नहीं हो पाय और इस ओर जो अधिक प्रगति नहीं हो पाई है तो उसका कोई कारण तो होना चाहिए। जहां तक मैं समझता हूं इसका कारण वास्तव में यह है कि इस सवाल पर जितना फोर्स देना चाहिए वह फोर्स हम नहीं देते हैं, उतना ध्यान इस समस्या की ओर नहीं देते हैं जितना कि हमें देना चाहिए। दूसरे कामों की ओर हम अधिक ध्यान देते हैं। रोड्स और कलवर्टस आदि पर हम पबलिक मनी ज्यादा खर्च करते हैं और एग्रीकलचर के लिए अपेक्षाकृत कम रुपया खर्च करते हैं। हमें इस ओर अपनी एफर्टस कंसंट्रेट करनी चाहिएं और फुड प्रोडक्शन को अधिक महत्ता देनी चाहिए बनिस्बत और प्रोग्रामों के वरना हम सन् १९६१ तक जो ८०–५ मिलियन टन का टागट है उस तक नहीं पहुंच सकेंगे। इस मिनिस्ट्री का खास काम एग्रीकलचर को बढ़ाना है, खाद्य उत्पादन को बढ़ाना है। जब हम कहते हैं कि खाद्यान्न के सम्बन्ध में हमें आत्म निर्भर बनना है तो यह जरूरी है कि इस ओर अधिक से अधिक ध्यान दिया जाये।

अब मैं ट्रेनिंग की तरफ आपकी तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूं। जो ट्रेनिंग अब तक दी गई है या दी जाती रही है, उसमें तो कोई संदेह नहीं है कि ट्रेनिंग जरूर दी जानी चाहिए ताकि हमारे यहां के लोगों का दृष्टिकोण बदले और उस से हम नान आफिशिएल्स पर असर डाल सकें और उस असर का अधिक से अधिक फायदा हो सके। लेकिन हम इस ट्रेनिंग की ओर अधिक ध्यान दें तो यह मालूम होगा कि वास्तव में जो ट्रेनीज आते हैं वे वह दृष्टिकोण और ऐंगिल आफ विजन नहीं रख पाते जो कि वास्तव में होना चाहिए और जिसके कि परिणामस्वरूप ग्रामीण जनता पर उसका उतना असर नहीं होता जितना कि होना चाहिए। हम को उनमें एक मिशनरी जील भरनी चाहिए ताकि वे लोग अधिक लगन से काम कर सकें और जनता की सेवा कर सकें। इसके साथ ही उन्हें प्रोग्राम में पूरा विश्वास होना चाहिए ताकि वे लोग उस समय तक चैन से न बैठें जब तक कि अच्छे नतीजे न हासिल कर लें। इस प्रकार की भावना ट्रेनीज में होनी चाहिए। केवल ब्लाक्स के खुल जाने से ही सारा कार्य नहीं हो जाता। सड़कों और कुओं का पानी मिल जाने से ही सारा कार्य पूरा नहीं हो जाता है। जब तक हम ग्रामीण जनता का सारा सोशल आउटलुक नहीं बदलेंगे तब तक कोई सफलता पूरी तौर से नहीं मिल सकेगी।

इसी प्रकार माइनर इर्रीगेशन की जो फैसिलीटीज हैं उन पर पूरी रकम खर्च नहीं हो पाती है। इर्रीगेशन पुटैनशिएल्टीज का पूरा उपयोग नहीं किया गया है। मैं यह निवेदन करूंगा कि हमारे लिए डवल

[श्री ओंकार लाल]

क्रोपिंग का होना नितान्त आवश्यक है जिससे कि गांवों के किसान खुशहाल हो सकें।

आज ड्रेनेज की उचित व्यवस्था के अभाव में जमीनें पानी में डूबी रहती हैं अर्थात वाटर लौगिंग हो जाती है और जमीन काश्त के काबिल नहीं रहती है। इस ओर अधिक ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

अब मैं आपका ध्यान कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं। जितनी भी हम कोआपरेटिव्स खोलते हैं उनमें जो हमें पूरी सफलता नहीं मिल पाती है तो आखिर इसके पीछे क्या कारण है ? जहां तक मैं समझ पाया हूं उनके असफल होने का एक बड़ा कारण तो यह है कि इन कोआपरेटिव्स के जो मेम्बर्स बनते हैं वे वास्तव में समझते ही नहीं कि आखिर कोआपरेशन का सहकारिता का आधार क्या है। वे तो सिर्फ यह जानते हैं कि पहली किश्त, दूसरी किश्त और तीसरी किश्त में रुपया किस तरह लिया जाय लेकिन जो सहकारिता का वास्तविक अर्थ है वह समझ नहीं पाते हैं। जो लोग इन कोआपरेटिव्स में शरीक होते हैं, मैम्बर्स होते हैं वे होशियार लोग होते हैं और व लोग इन सोसाइटीज का फायदा उठाते हैं और दूसरे लोग उनका फायदा नहीं उठा पाते हैं। इस तरह से यह कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज सफलतापूर्वक चल नहीं पाती हैं और हमें उसमें नुकसान उठाना पड़ता है। उनको बड़ा भारी धक्का पहुंचता है। अब होता यह है कि इन ग्राम पंचायतों में जो बड़े-बड़े धनी या सेठ लोग होते हैं और यह ऊंची जाति के लोग होते हैं इन के द्वारा गरीब और छोटी जाति के लोगों का शोषण होता है और एक्सप्लाएटेशन होता है। इस से पंचायतें उन छोटे लोगों का शोषण करती हैं और यहां की पंजायतें ठीक प्रकार से काम नहीं कर पाती हैं। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि इस मिनिस्ट्री का ध्यान इस ओर जाना चाहिए और इस को मिनिस्ट्री के द्वारा पूरी-पूरी गाइडिएंस मिलनी चाहिए।

मैं इस ओर भी इस मंत्रालय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं कि जो एक युनीफार्म बजट रक्खा जाता है तो यह भी एक सही तरीका नहीं है क्योंकि कई ब्लाक्स ऐसे होते हैं जहां कि अधिक मात्रा में लिखे पढ़े लोग होते हैं जब कि कई ब्लाक ऐसे भी होते हैं जहां कि अशिक्षित लोगों की मात्रा अधिक होती है और फर्ज कर लीजिये कि एक ऐसे ब्लाक में जहां कि पढ़े लिखे लोग होते हैं वहां तो वह रकम खर्च हो जाती है लेकिन जहां कि ब्लाक्स कमजोर होते हैं या जहां कि लोग अशिक्षित होते हैं या जहां कि लोगों का कोआरेशन या कंट्रीब्यूशन नहीं हो पाता है वहां पर वह रकम कम खर्च हो पाती है। इस प्रकार जो यह बटवारा किया जाता है यह भी गलत है। हमको केवल रकम खर्च होने से ही यह अन्दाजा नहीं लगा लेना चाहिये कि यह ब्लाक ठीक काम कर रहा है। असली टैस्ट तो उसकी सफलता का यह होना चाहिए कि उस ब्लाक के लोगों में कितनी जाग्रति पैदा हुई और कितना उनका जीवन स्तर ऊंचा उठा है। अगर उस क्षेत्र के रहने वालों का जीवन स्तर ऊंचा होता है और उनमें जाग्रति पैदा होती है, तब तो हम कह सकते हैं कि यहां पर ठीक प्रकार से रुपया खर्च हुआ है और इस ब्लाक में काम ठीक तरह से हुआ है। लेकिन लोग एक्सपेंडीचर की तरफ ही ज्यादा ध्यान देते हैं और हर ब्लाक आफिसर यह चाहता है कि वह रकम किसी भी प्रकार से खर्च कर दे। जब बजट इयर का अन्त होने को होता है तो दौड़ पड़ती है और श्रमदान वगैरह में ५०-५० के बैसिस पर रकम खर्च कर दी जाती है। लेकिन जनता का कोआपरेशन नहीं हो पाता। जो वहां के वरकर हैं वह झूठे बिल बना देते हैं और पीपिल्स कंट्रीब्यूशन नहीं होता। मैं तो समझता हूं कि यह श्रमदान केवल एक ढकोसला है। मैं तो निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि श्रमदान से कोई फायदा नहीं होता बल्कि इससे हमारे यहां पर एक प्रकार

का मारल डिग्रेडेशन होता है और लोगों में बेईमानी की भावना पैदा होती है और वह इस तरह से काम करते हैं कि किसी तरह रकम पूरी हो जाए और अपनी हायर आथारिटी को बतला सकें कि रुपया पूरी तरह खर्च हो गया। तो मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि इस सम्बन्ध में जो सिर्फ एक्सपेंडीचर पर ही ध्यान दिया जाता है यह गलत है, और श्रमदान की प्रथा को तो बिल्कुल तोड़ देना चाहिए। जो भी काम हो वह गवर्नमेंट के अपने पूरे खर्च से हो। जो भी सड़क या कलवर्ट आदि बनायी जाए वह गवर्नमेंट अपने पूरे खर्च से बनावे और मेनटिनेंस के लिए गांव वालों को दे दे, तभी गांवों का काम ठीक तरह से चल सकता है।

अन्त में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यहां सेंटर में जो मिनिस्ट्री काम करती है उसका कार्य ठीक होता है लेकिन मैं इतना निवेदन अवश्य करना चाहता हूं कि स्टेट्स में जो काम होता है वह ठीक प्रकार से नहीं होता है। स्टेट्स के लोग इस पर ठीक तरह से ध्यान नहीं देते और इसलिए जितनी भी पालिसीज बनतीं हैं, जितने भी नियम बनते हैं उनका ठीक प्रकार इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नहीं हो पाता। इसी लिए हम जो चीज ग्रामीण जनता में पैदा करना चाहते हैं वह नहीं कर पाते और जो रिजल्ट या टारजेट हम प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं वह नहीं हो पाता। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि जिस तरह से इस काम के लिए सेंटर में एक अलग मिनिस्ट्री है उसी प्रकार स्टेटों में भी इस काम के लिए अलग मिनिस्ट्री होनी चाहिए ताकि वह देख सकें कि काम ठीक तरह से होता है, और वह सारे क्षेत्र में दौरा कर सकें और देख सकें कि पब्लिक की क्या कठिनाइयां हैं, क्या काम होना चाहिये और क्या काम नहीं होना चाहिए और कहां पर इंसेंटिव मिलना चाहिए और किस प्रकार का कार्य वहां पर होना चाहिए।

मैं यह भी निवेदन करूंगा कि महिलाओं को इस काम में अधिक प्रोत्साहन दिया जाना चाहिए। यह कार्य बहुत ही कठिन कार्य है। सब तरफ से आक्षेप हो रहे हैं कि इसमें अधिक सफलता नहीं मिली है। म भी समझता हूं कि इसमें हमें अधिक सफलता नहीं मिली है और जो हम चाहते हैं कि ग्राम राज्य हो जनता का राज्य हो और जिस तरह का हम स्वाराज्य स्थापित करना चाहते हैं वह नहीं हो पाता है। हमने अभी उसकी रूपरेखा ही तैयार की है और हम उसे लागू कर रहे हैं, लेकिन वह पूरी तरह नहीं हो पा रहा है। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि इस काम में महिलाओं को स्थान दिया जाना चाहिए। महिलायें जिस प्रकार घरेलू कामों को कार्यकुशलता के साथ करती हैं उसी प्रकार इस काम को भी ठीक तरह से चला सकेंगी। यह तो एक फैमिली का काम है, यह एक आदमी का काम नहीं है। एक गांव तो एक फैमिली की तरह ही होता है। इसलिए अगर इस काम में महिलाओं को अधिक स्थान मिलेगा और उनको अधिक इंसेंटिव दिया जाएगा तो मैं समझता हूं कि वह इस कार्य में पुरुषों की अपेक्षा अधिक उपयोगी साबित हो सकेंगी क्योंकि उनका अधिक सम्बन्ध इस प्रकार के कार्य से रहता है, और इस प्रकार जो हम चाहते हैं वह भी हमको मिल सकेगा।

अन्त में जो आपने मुझे समय दिया उसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदयः श्री बाफना।

मैं सीनियर मेम्बर साहबान से विनय करूंगा कि वह कुछ इन्तिजार करें। कई माननीय सदस्य अभी तक नहीं बोले हैं।

श्री प० ला० बाफना (बीकानेर—रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातियां) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारी सरकार ने सहकारिता और विकास खंडों द्वारा जो हमारे देश का निर्माण कार्य शुरू किया है इसको मैं शुभ लक्षण समझता हूं।

[श्री प० ला० बारूपाल]

हमारे पूर्व वक्ताओं ने अपनी अपनी राय प्रकट की है। किसी ने कहा कि पंचायती राज्य जो स्थापित किया गया है या स्थापित किया जा रहा है, उसमें ग्रामीण जनता को अधिक अधिकार नहीं देना चाहिए, और किसी ने कहा श्रमदान नहीं होता। मैं राजस्थान का रहने वाला हूं, सबसे पहले पंचायती राज्य की स्थापना हमारे राजस्थान में हुई है और उनका परीक्षण हो रहा है। मैं उसको बहुत अच्छा समझता हूं। और मैं यह भी मानता हूं कि वह काफी फलीभूत हुआ है। कुछ हमारे अन्दर जो निहित स्वार्थ वाले लोग हैं उनको यह बुरा महसूस होता है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि अगर देश में सही मानों में समाजवाद की स्थापना हो सकती है तो वह सहकारिता के आधार पर ही हो सकती है। इसलिए सहकारिता को अधिक से अधिक प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए। बापू जी के शब्दों में हमारा जो असली भारत है वह तो भारत के सात लाख गांवों में बसता है। अगर हम सही मानों में लोक राज्य की स्थापना करना चाहते हैं, ग्राम राज्य लाना चाहते हैं, तो मैं समझता हूं कि गांवों को पंचायतों को अधिक से अधिक प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए। हमारे बहुत से भाई यह शंका उत्पन्न करते हैं कि पंचायतों के कारण गांवों में बहुत झगड़े फिसाद होंगे। कुछ हरिजन भाई यह समझते हैं कि इनके कारण सवर्ण भाइयों में उनके प्रति बदले की भावना पैदा हो जाएगी। हो सकता है कि कुछ हरिजन भाइयों के सामने कुछ परेशानियां आएं, लेकिन धीरे-धीरे सब ठीक हो जाएगा। हमने देखा है कि पंचायतें ही गांव वालों की तकलीफों को ठीक तरह से समझ सकती हैं और उनके भले के लिए काम कर सकती हैं। अगर हम अपने छोटे मोटे झगड़ों का फैसला पंचायतों के बजाए अदालतों में करायेंगे तो यह अच्छा नहीं होगा। फिर तो यह ग्राम राज्य न होकर कानून का राज्य हो जाएग और हम इसको जनता का राज्य नहीं कह सकेंगे क्योंकि कानून का लाभ तो उन्हीं लोगों को मिल सकेगा जिनके पास पैसा होगा और जिनको वकीलों की सहायता उपलब्ध होगी। इसलिए मेरा मत है कि अगर हम जनता का राज्य स्थापित करना चाहते हैं तो हम उसको पंचायतों के द्वारा ही स्थापित कर सकते हैं। मैं तो मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वह पंजायत प्रणाली को नगर निगम और नगर पालिकाओं में भी जारी करें और जैसे अधिकार पंचायतों को लिए हैं वैसे ही अधिकार उनको भी दें और छोटे मोटे मामलों का वह स्वयं फैसला कर सकें।

इसके बाद मुझे जो सोसाइटीज का अनुभव हुआ है उसके बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। मैं मानता हूं कि सोसाइटियों में कुछ गड़बड़ेशन जरूर है। मेरा मतलब यह है कि इनमें भी कुछ निहित स्वार्थ वाले लोग घुस जाते हैं और वे अशिक्षित आदमियों को इनसे फायदा नहीं उठाने देते और खुद ही इनका फायदा उठा लेते हैं। मैं बुनकर हूं। मैंने दो चार सोसाइटियों बुनकारों की स्थापित कीं और उनका काम चलाया, पर मुझ से अफसरों ने कह दिया कि तुम इनमें रह नहीं सकते क्योंकि तुम स्वयं बुनाई का काम नहीं करते। यह ठीक है। मैं बुनकर हूं और मेरे बाप दादा बुनकर थे, लेकिन पार्लियामेंट का मेम्बर होने के नाते मैं बुनकर का काम स्वयं नहीं कर पाता हूं। इस कारण कहा जाता है कि तुम इस सोसाइटी में नहीं रह सकते। लेकिन हरिजनों के कुछ दूसरे उद्योग हैं, जैसे चमड़े का उद्योग और हड्डी का उद्योग है। इसको बड़े-बड़े लोग कर रहे हैं जो कि पैसे वाले हैं। इन कामों में मेहनत करने वाले लोग दूसरे हैं लेकिन दूसरे लोग इन कामों में पैसा लगा कर घर बैठे मुनाफा उठाते हैं, और जैसा कि श्रीमती सुभाद्रा जोशी ने कहा है, काम करने वाले ग़रीब लोग दूसरे हैं। माननीय मंत्री

को इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए। जिस आदमी का किसी काम से सम्बन्ध नहीं है, जिस धन्धे से किसी का सम्बन्ध नहीं है, उस आदमी को किसी प्रकार से उस सोसाइटी का सदस्य नहीं बनाया जाना चाहिए, मैं भी इस बात से सहमत हूं।

खादी का धंधा एक ऐसा गोरख-धंधा हो गया है, एक ऐसा भंवर-जाल हो गया है कि उस की असलियत में कोई नहीं जा सकता, लेकिन खादी का काम करने वाले के नाते मेरा इस से गहरा सम्बन्ध है। मैं समझता हूं कि खादी का काम धीरे धीरे बिजिनेस की साइड में जा रहा है और उस से ग़रीबों को कोई विशेष लाभ नहीं हो रहा है। बापू जी का सुन्दर स्वप्न यह था कि खादी के द्वारा ग्रामों में बेकारों को रोजी दें और बुनकरों की बेकारी दूर हो, लेकिन यह काम अब मशीनरी के रूप में किया जा रहा है और दूसरे लोग उस पर हावी होते जा रहे हैं। वे संस्था बना कर गवर्नमेंट से काफी लाभ उठाते हैं, लेकिन ग़रीब काम करने वालों को वही आठ आने, बारह आने, रुपया, डेढ़ रुपया मिलता है। बाकी सारा रुपया सेल्समैन को और दुकान की व्यवस्था और उस के एडवरटाइजमेंट में चला जाता है। इस लिए इस बात की जरूरत है कि खादी का काम करने वाले जितने लोग हैं, बुनकर, कातने वाले और दूसरे लेबरर्ज, उन सब का बराबर का हिस्सा रख कर संस्थाएं बनाई जाएं, जो खादी का सब काम करें। यदि इस काम को सहकारिता के आधार पर चलाया जाये, तो बहुत अच्छा होगा और काम करने वालों को न्याय मिलेगा। इस समय जो संस्थाएं खादी का काम कर रही है, उन को भी इसी ढंग से चलाया जाना चाहिए।

जहां तक श्रमदान का सम्बन्ध है मेरे मित्र श्री ओंकार लाल ने कहा है कि श्रमदान में हम लोग विश्वास नहीं करते है। मैं यह कहूंगा कि अगर श्रमदान में वह विश्वास नहीं करेंगे, तो क्या वह भारतीय जनता को निकम्मी बनाना चाहते हैं? वह उस को किस तरह आगे ले जाना चाहते है? विकास कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य यह है कि अविकसित क्षेत्रों को विकसित बनाया जाये और वह तभी हो सकता है कि उन क्षेत्रों में काम हो लेकिन सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में यह नियम बना दिया है कि यदि लोग किसी गांव में स्कूल, कुंआ या पंचायतघर आदि बनाना चाहते है, तो उस के खर्च में गांव वालों का हिस्सा होना चाहिए। मान लीजिए कि इस पर बीस हजार रुपए खर्च किए जाते हैं, तो दस हजार रुपए गांव वाले दें। दस हजार रुपए वही दे सकता है, जिस के पास पैसा है और जो अच्छा इलाका है, जिस में उपज हो सकती है। लेकिन जो पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है जहां मजदूर नहीं है, वहां के लोगों के पास दस हजार छोड़कर सौ रुपए भी नहीं मिलेंगे। इस व्यवस्था का परिणाम यह होगा कि सारा रुपया वही इलाके ले जायेंगे, जिन के पास रुपया है, और जो रुपया दे सकते हैं। जो गवर्नमेंट को हिस्सा देगा, वही अपने इलाके में रुपया ले जा कर खर्च कर सकेगा। अगर हम ऐसे इलाकों में रुपया खर्च करना चाहते है, जो कि पिछड़े हुए हैं, तो हम उन से भीख मांग सकते है कि इतना पैसा गवर्नमेंट देती है, अगर आप के पास रुपया नहीं है, तो कम से कम आप शरीर से मेहनत कीजिए और रुपयों के बजाये वह आप का हिस्सा मान लिया जायगा। अगर यह नहीं किया जायगा, तो पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका पिछड़ा हुआ ही रह जायगा। मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि इस बा तका ख्याल रखा जायागा। अगर यही सिस्टम रखा गया कि रुपया देने वाला ही रुपया ले जायगा, तो मैं समझता हूं कि राजस्थान में मेरी कांस्टीच्युन्सी का एक जिला गंगानगर सब से आगे रहेगा, क्योंकि वह सब से साधन-सम्पन्न है और वहां प्राडक्शन बहुत होता है और वहां पैसे वाले बहुत लोग हैं, इस लिए सारा पैसा उधर चला जायगा और जिस के पास पैसा नहीं होगा, वह पिछड़ा हुआ रह जायगा।

श्री पहाड़िया (सवाई माधोपुर रक्षित–अनुसूचित जातियां) : इस से माननीय सदस्य के क्षेत्र को फायदा हो जायगा।

श्री प० ला० बारूपाल : यह एक क्षेत्र का सवाल नहीं है। केवल एक क्षेत्र के फायदे से काम नहीं चलेगा। अगर सारे हिन्दुस्तान का कोई भी हिस्सा कमजोर रहता है, तो फिर हमारा देश कमजोर रहता है। अगर हम गंगानगर, बीकानेर को तरो-ताजा कर दें, तो सारा हिन्दुस्तान सरसब्ज नहीं हो जायगा। हम को सारे हिन्दुस्तान को एक तरीके से देखना चाहिए और हमने सारे हिन्दुस्तान का डेवेलपमेंट करना है और वह तभी हो सकता है अगर हम इस बारे में सही तरीकों से सोचेंगे। मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी ने जिस तरीके से यह कार्य शुरू किया है, वह उस को आगे बढ़ायेंगे।

मेरा सुझाव है कि पंचायतों के चुनावों को किसी तरह कम किया जाये। चुनावों में हमारा समय बहुत बरबाद होता है और लोगों का भी समय बहुत बरबाद होता है। यह चुनाव आम चुनाव के साथ कराये जायें और एक बीच में करा कर तीसरा चुनाव आम चुनाव के साथ करा दिया जाये।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि पंचायतों में जो पिछड़े हुए या हरिजन नामजद किये जाते हैं, उन को सही मायने में न्याय नहीं मिलता है, क्योंकि हरिजन बहुत दबा हुआ है और इसलिये वह दूसरों के काम्पीटीशन में, मुकाबले में नहीं आ सकता। लोग क्या करते हैं कि चुनाव करने के बाद नामीनेट करने के लिये सिफारिश करते हैं। यह सिफ़ारिश करें, या नामीनेट करें, कुछ भी करें, लेकिन जब तक हरिजन मेम्बर नामीनेट नहीं किया जाये, तब तक सरपंच का चुनाव नहीं होना चाहिये। अगर सरपंच का चुनाव हो जाता है और पचायत का सारा काम चालू हो जाता है और उस के बाद हरिजन को लिया जाता है, तो इस का मतलब यह है कि हरिजन सरपंच के चुनाव में अपनी राय नहीं दे सकता, चाहे किसी को सरपंच चुनें, न चुनें। इसलिये पंचायत का चुनाव होने के तुरन्त बाद हरिजनों के एक या दो पंच, या महिला, को पहले नामीनेट कर दिया जाय और फिर सरपंच का चुनाव किया जाये, क्योंकि इसी स्थिति में, वह अपने मत की अभिव्यक्ति कर सकता है।

उपाध्यक्ष जी की भावना को देखते हुए मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लूगा, लेकिन आखिर में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि पंचायतों के हाथ में ज्यादा से ज्यादा अधिकार दिये जायें। तभी हम समझेंगे कि सही मायनों में हमारा लोक-राज है। होना यह चाहिये कि जो जन-प्रतिनिधि हैं, वे हुक्म दें और हाकिम लोग सहयोग करे, लेकिन हाकिम हुक्म दे और हम बैठे बैठे सुनें, यह डेमोक्रेसी में, प्रजातंत्र में शोभायमान नहीं है। हमारा राज हो, हुक्म हम चलायें, हुक्म देने वाले हम हों और हाकिम हमारे साथ सहयोग करें, यही मेरी भावना है।

श्री अजराज सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सामुदायिक विकास मंत्रालय का काम संभवतः आज की पृष्ठभूमि में सब से महत्वपूर्ण काम है। आशा इस से यह की जा सकती थी कि यह मंत्री अपने कार्य से हिन्दुस्तान के गांवों का कुछ इस तरह का पुनरुत्थान और विकास करेगा, जिस से गांवों के लोग भी अपने आप को नगरों के रहने वाले लोगों के बराबर महसूस कर सकें और उन की उन्नति भी कुछ हो सके। लेकिन इस मंत्रालय का अब तक का जो कुछ काम है, यदि हम उस की समीक्षा करें, तो हमें बहुत दुख के साथ यह महसूस करना पड़ता है कि इस में यह मंत्रालय बहुत बुरी तरह असफल हुआ है।

एक तो संभवतः मैं ऐसा समझता हूं कि मंत्रालय के पास हर तरह का काम है—दवादारू का प्रबन्ध यह करेगा, नालियां यह बनवायेगा, खेती का उत्पादन यह बढ़वायेगा, इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट यह कायम करेगा, शिक्षा का प्रबन्ध यह करेगा, स्त्रियों की शिक्षा की व्यवस्था यह करेगा और सब से अलग चल कर राजनैतिक पार्टियों के लिये कुछ कार्यकर्ता पैदा करने की भी बात है । ये सारे के सारे काम सामुदायिक विकास मंत्रालय को करने हैं और ऐसा लगता है कि इन में से किसी भी काम को यह मंत्रालय नहीं कर पा रहा है अभी मेरे मित्र ने यह बताया कि किस तरह खेती के उत्पादन में ही इस मंत्रालय का कोई योग नहीं हो रहा है । द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय आयोजन में हम ने गल्ले की पैदावार के जो अपने लक्ष्य रखे, अब यह निश्चित हो गया है कि हम उन को पूरा नहीं कर पायेंगे । जो समाचार छप रहे हैं, उन से पता चलता है कि अब योजना आयोग यह मानता है कि सम्भवतः हम पूरी द्वितीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत ७,३० लाख टन से ज्यादा अन्न पैदा नहीं कर सकेंगे, जबकि ८ करोड़ टन का हमारा लक्ष्य था । आगे हमें और अधिक बढ़ाना है । कहा जाता है कि १० करोड़ टन तक यह होना चाहिये और आशा यही की जाती है कि यही सामुदायिक विकास मंत्रालय हमारे उस काम को करेगा । लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं—बहुत ही गम्भीरता के साथ यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यदि इस सब काम को सामुदायिक विकास मंत्रालय को करना है, तो उसे अपने सोचने और समझने के तरीकों पर बहुत ही गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करना पड़ेगा और पुनर्विचार करना पड़ेगा । हमारा उद्देश्य गांवों का विकास करना है, लेकिन इस काम के लिये जो कर्मचारी रखे गये हैं सामुदायिक विकास क्षेत्रों में, खंड स्तर पर या और नीचे के स्तर पर, वे सारे के सारे कर्मचारी इस तरह के हैं, जिन की पृष्ठभूमि गांव की नहीं है, जिन का रहन-सहन का तरीका गांवों का नहीं है, जो छुट्टी ले कर बराबर यह चाहेंगे कि थोड़े दिन के लिये शहर में जा कर सिनेमा देख आयें और शहर की दूसरी सुविधाओं को इस्तेमाल करें । मुझे इस तरह के एक कार्यकर्ता से बात-चीत करने का मौका मिला । वह यही शिकायत कर रहे थे कि विकास-खंड के हैडक्वार्टर पर हमारे रहने के लिये कोई स्थान नहीं है और हम अच्छी तरह खाना भी नहीं बना सकते हैं, इसलिये हम किस तरह रहें । अगर हिन्दुस्तान के गांवों का पुनर्निर्माण करना है, उन का विकास करना है, तो हमारे कर्मचारियों में इस तरह की भावना के रहते हुए हम इस में सफलता प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते । मैं यह नहीं कहना चाहता कि उन्हें ये सुविधायें नहीं मिलनी चाहियें । उन्हें सुविधायें देने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये, लेकिन वहां गांवों में उन सुविधाओं का देना एक तरह से आज की परिस्थितियों में असंभव है । जहां पर इस तरह का दृष्टिकोण हो वहां पर कोई काम नहीं बन सकता है । मैं देखता हूं कि हर विकास खंड में, हर खंड स्तर पर एक दफ्तर बन गया है, पहले से ही अगर कोई पुरानी इमारत मौजूद है, तो भी वहां दफ्तर बन गया है ।

उसी क्षेत्र में या वहीं पर किसी और क्षेत्र में किसी जगह पर दफ्तर का काम किया जा सकता है, लेकिन वैसा किया नहीं जाता है और यह समझा जाता है कि दफ्तर की नई इमारत जरूर बन जानी चाहिये । इस के साथ ही साथ अलग अलग विभाग यह समझते हैं कि उन के लिये अलग अलग डाक बंगलौज भी अवश्य होने चाहियें । एक छोटा सा कसबा है जिस की आबादी पांच हजार के करीब है, उस खंड में एक दफ्तर है और वहीं पर एक जिला बोर्ड का डाक-बंगलो है जोकि पहले से मौजूद है और साथ ही साथ एक नहर विभाग का गा सिंचाई

[श्री ब्रजराज सिंह]

विभाग का डाक बंगलो भी मौजूद है और अब यह विकास खंड का जो दफ्तर बना है उस में एक नया डाक बंगलो बनाया जा रहा है । पांच हजार का कसबा है और पता नहीं यह डाक बंगलों किस के लिये बन रहा है । अगर डाक बंगलो बनना है ....

श्री खुशवक्त राय : मिनिस्टर साहब वहां जायेंगे और ठहरेंगे ।

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : मैं समझता हूं कि वह वहां नहीं ठहरेंगे और न ही ठहर पायेंगे । लेकिन मेरी शिकायत अकेले मिनिस्टरों के खिलाफ नहीं है, मेरी शिकायत तो सारी थिंकिंग के बारे में है, सोचने के तरीके के बारे में है, काम करने के तरीके के बारे में है । यह तीसरी तरह का डाक बंगलो किस के लिये बनाया जा रहा है ? जो वहां पर पहले से डाक बंगलो हैं, क्या उन से काम नहीं चल सकता है ? जो रुपया यहां पर खर्च किया जा हा है क्या उस का उपयोग जनता की हालत सुधारने में नहीं हो सकता है या ऐसे कामों में नहीं हो सकता है जिस से जनता को सुविधा मिले ? वहां पर इसे खर्च न कर के हम ऐसे कामों में खर्च करते हैं जिन की आवश्यकता नहीं है . . . .

श्री ब० सु० मूर्ति : क्या मैं माननीय सदस्य से पूछ सकता हूं कि वह कौन सा ब्लाक है जहां पर यह तीसरा डाक बंगलो बन रहा है ?

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : आगरा में बाह विकास खंड है जहां यह बन रहा है । वहां पर पहले से ही दो डाक बंगलो मौजूद हैं । वहां पर जो आप का दफ्तर है, उस में एक डाक बंगलो बनाया गया है .....

सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री (श्री सु० कु० डे) : दफ्तर में डाक बंगलो नहीं हो सकता है ।

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : लिखापढ़ी में नहीं आता है । वे कहते हैं कि यह डाक बंगलो है, यहां पर लोग ठहरेंगे । कब ठहरते हैं, यह पता नहीं है । मेरी शिकायत यह है कि आप की जो लिखापढ़ी चलती है, उस लिखापढ़ी में कुछ काम

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर किसी कमरे में ठहरने के लिये उस कमरे का नाम कोई डाक बंगलो रखना चाहे तो क्या एतराज है ?

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : कमरा नहीं है अलग अलग से दफ्तर बने हुए हैं और एक पर लिखा हुआ है कि यह डाक बंगलो है, यहां ठहरने का इंतिजाम है । अगर कोई अफसर आये और ठहरना चाहे तो कमरा उस को अलग से कोई दे दिया जाय, वैसी बात यहां नहीं है ।

मेरे कहने का मतलब केवल इतना है कि विकास खंडों में डाक बंगलोज इत्यादि अलग से बनाना आज की परिस्थितियों में जबकि आप के पास इतना रुपया नहीं है कि सारी पिछड़ी हुई अर्थ-व्यवस्था को सुधार सकें, उचित नहीं है और न ही इस की कोई आवश्यकता है । लेकिन यह बात होते हुए भी उस पर जोर दिया जा रहा है और कहा जा रहा है कि दफ्तर बनाये जायेंगे, नई नई बिल्डिंग्ज बनाई जायेंगी इस का नतीजा यह होता है कि कुछ लोग होते हैं जोकि अधिकारियों की सहायता से भट्ठे खोलेंगे, उन को कोटा मिलेंगे, और जो ईंट वे तैयार करेंगे, जोकि बहुत ही खराब शक्ल की होगी, उस से आप उन सब को बनायेंगे ।

तो यह सारे का सारा विचार करने का जो तरीका है वह ऐसा हो गया है जोकि गलत है और अगर इन्हीं तरीकों पर चला गया तो देश का कोई उद्धार नहीं होने वाला है, देश की कोई उन्नति होने वाली नहीं है । उन्नति तब हो सकती है जब आप के कर्म-

चारीगण अपने आप को वहां की साधारण जनता के साथ मिला लेते हैं, उसी ढंग से सोचते हैं जिस ढंग से कि वहां की साधारण जनता सोचती है । आज आप के कर्मचारी वहां काम कर रहे हैं और जो वे लिखापढ़ी करते हैं उस में कहते हैं कि इतने गांवों की यात्रा उन्हों ने की है, इतना टूर किया है, इतने लोगों के साथ सम्पर्क स्थापित किया है । सम्पर्क स्थापित करने की जब बात आती है तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि उन्हीं लोगों के साथ सम्पर्क स्थापित किया जाता है जिन के घर अच्छे पुते हुए होते हैं, जिन की बैठकें अच्छी पुती हुई होती हैं, गरीब आदमियों से सम्पर्क स्थापित करने का काम कोई नहीं करता है, साधनहीन के साथ सम्पर्क स्थापित करने की बात कोई नहीं सोचता है । तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जब तक इस तरह का दृष्टिकोण बना रहेगा, तब तक आप के विकास खंडों के कर्मचारी उसी तरह से माने जायेंगे जिस तरह से अब भी पुलिस के थानेदार को लोग मानते हैं जो कि उन को डराता धमकाता है या किसी और कर्मचारी को मानते हैं जो कि शोषक की हैसियत से जाता है, सेवक की हैसियत से नहीं । आप के कर्मचारी भी अपने को उन का सेवक नहीं समझते हैं, नहीं समझते हैं कि उन्हें उन की मदद करनी है । तो मैं समझता हूं कि उन के दृष्टिकोण में मौलिक परिवर्तन होने की आज आवश्यकता है । अगर यह होगा तो गांवों की जनता की सेवा हो सकेगी और वह आशा कर सकेगी कि वाकई वे सेवक बन कर आये हैं, रौब जमाने के लिये उस के पास नहीं आये हैं । आज होता यह है कि वे कहते हैं कि वे लोगों की शिकायत कर सकते हैं, शिकायत कर के उन का काम बिगाड़ सकते हैं और आज ऐसा ढांचा चल रहा है, ऐसी प्रवृत्ति चल रही है कि सरकारी अधिकारियों की मंशा के खिलाफ अगर कोई काम करता है तो वे उस को कानून का हवाला देते हैं और कहते हैं कि इस के तहत वे उस की शिकायत कर सकते हैं, उस को फंसा सकते हैं । यह प्रवृत्ति अगर पुलिस और सरकारी कर्मचारी जो दूसरे हैं, उन की दूर न हो तो मुझे बहुत अधिक शिकायत नहीं होगी, लेकिन जो आप का विभाग है, जो नया विभाग है, जो कि जनता की सेवा करने के लिये स्थापित किया गया है, देश का विकास करने के लिये स्थापित किया गया है, उस के कर्मचारियों में अगर इस तरह की प्रवृत्ति पैदा होती है, इस तरह की शिकायतें करने का जनता को मौका मिलता है तो इस से बहुत नुक्सान होता है ।

यह कहा जाता है कि इस विभाग को उत्पादन बढ़ाने में मदद देने के लिये स्थापित किया गया है लेकिन इस तरह के लोग इस में भरती किये गये हैं, जिन को खेती के बारे में कुछ पता ही नहीं है, उन के जरिये से खेती का उत्पादन बढ़ नहीं सकता है । जब श्री स० का० पाटिल साहब खेती के मंत्री बने थे तो उन्होंने कहा था कि वह खेती के बारे में कुछ नहीं जानते हैं और अपने अफसरों से पूछे बगैर कुछ बता नहीं सकते हैं तो देश के कुछ लोग कहने लगे कि इस तरह से खेती की उन्नति कैसे हो सकती है लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि कांग्रेस पार्टी में खेती का जानकार शायद कोई नहीं होगा जिस को कि मिनिस्टर बनाया जा सकता हो, इस वास्ते उन को मिनिस्टर बनाना पड़ा । लेकिन यहां पर तो दूसरी ही बात है । जो बी० डी० ओ० मुकर्रर किये जाते हैं, विकास खंड में दूसरे अधिकारी मुकर्रर किये जाते हैं, वे ऐसे किये जाते हैं जोकि गेहूं और जौ, बाजरे और जवार के पौधों में पहचान नहीं कर सकते हैं और उन को पता नहीं होता है कि इन में क्या फर्क है । मैं नहीं समझता हूं कि जब उन का खेती से सम्बन्ध रहता है, खेती से उन को सम्बन्ध रखना पड़ता है, तो वे खेती का विकास कैसे कर सकते हैं । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अधिकतर बी० डी० ओ० इसी तरह के हैं जोकि दो तरह के पौधों में क्या अन्तर होता है, यह नहीं बता सकते हैं, यह नहीं जानते हैं । उन से कैसे

[श्री ब्रजराज सिंह]

यह आशा की जा सकती है कि वे खेती के उत्पादन को बढ़ायेंगे. खेती की उन्नति वे करेंगे, या किसानों को खेती के काम में मदद पहुंचायेंगे । यदि आप इस तरह की उन से आशा करते हैं, तो यह आशा आप की पूरी नहीं हो सकती है । इसलिये इधर ध्यान देने की आज बहुत अधिक आवश्यकता है । अगर आप चाहते हैं कि खेती का उत्पादन बढ़े तो ऐसे लोगों को भरती करें जोकि खेती के बारे में जानकारी रखते हों, जोकि अपने को गांव की जनता का सेवक समझें, जोकि अधिकारी बन कर वहां न रहें, बल्कि सेवक बन कर रहें । आज सरकार उस को भरती करती है, जो अंग्रेजी पढ़ा लिखा होता है, कोट पैंट पहनता है, शहरों की जिन्दगी से जिस का सम्बन्ध होता है, जोकि सिनेमा का शौकीन होता है और जो इन सब चीजों को जरूरी समझता है और सरकार भी समझती है कि ये सभी चीजें जरूरी हैं । जब ऐसे लोगों को भरती किया जाता है तो उन का गांवों से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं रहता वे गांव वालों का विश्वास प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते हैं । हमारे देश में मुश्किल से एक परसेंट लोग ही अंग्रेजी पढ़े लिखे हैं और उन्हीं में से बी० डी० ओ० तथा दूसरे कर्मचारियों को भरती किया जाता है इस का नतीजा यह होता है कि जो ९९ परसेंट दूसरे लोग हैं, वे समझते हैं कि को गुलाम बनाया जा रहा है । इस वास्ते मैं समझता हूं कि आप का जो दृष्टिकोण है, उस में मौलिक परिवर्तन होने की जरूरत है और जब तक ऐसा नहीं होता है, तब तक कुछ हो नहीं सकता है ।

16 hrs.

इस रिपोर्ट में इंडस्ट्रिल एस्टेट्स का भी जिक्र है । सफा ७ पर कहा गया है कि २० रूरल इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट्स सी० डी० ब्लाक्स में आप कायम करेंगे और दूसरे भी स्माल इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट्स कायम करेंगे । इस में लिखा हुआ है :—

"Out of 20 Rural Industrial trial Estates in the pilot projects, construction work has been almost completed in seven and five of them are under occupation by industrial units."

इस का मतलब यह हुआ कि नौ में से पांच इंडस्ट्रियल यूनिट्स के आक्युपेशन में हैं और इस पांच में से काम कितनों पर शुरू हो गया है, इस के बारे में आप ने कुछ नहीं लिखा है । मैं समझता हूं कि काम शुरू नहीं हुआ है । इसी तरह से आगे कहा गया है :—

"Out of 20 Rural Industrial Estates for C.D. blocks, 4 have been completed and occupied".

२० में से ४ पूरी हुई हैं और आक्यूपाई हो चुकी हैं । सम्भवतः काम इन पर भी शुरू नहीं हुआ है । इस तरह से आप देहातों का विकास करना चाहते हैं, वहां पर उद्योगों का विकास करना चाहते हैं । पिछले दिनों उद्योग मंत्री ने ऐलान किया था कि तीसरी योजना में ५०० इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट्स वह कायम करने वाले हैं । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट्स की स्थापना तक गांवों में नहीं होती है, इन को आप जब तक वहां नहीं ले जाते हैं, तब तक उत्पादन बढ़ने वाला नहीं है, जनता में विश्वास पैदा होने वाला नहीं है, विकास खंडों में उत्पादन खेती का बढ़ने वाला नहीं है ।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आप के सारे कार्यक्रमों में से जनता में यह भावना पैदा हो रही है कि आपने जनता को दो हिस्सों में बांट रखा है, एक शहरी जनता और दूसरी देहाती जनता । शहरी जनता के लिये तो आप सब कुछ करते हैं, देहाती जनता के लिये उतना कुछ नहीं करते है जितना कुछ आप को करना चाहिये । आप की पालिसी का क्या नतीजा हो रहा है ? भाखड़ा नंगल में आप बिजली पैदा कर रहे हैं और वह बिजली किस के काम में आयेगी ? वहां की बिजली

देहातों में इलैक्ट्रिफिकेशन करने के या वहां पर स्थापित होने वाले उद्योगों में के काम में आने के लिये नहीं है और न आप वहां उसे देंगे । आप दिल्ली को लाइन ले गये । अगर पंजाब की सरकार टैक्स लगाना चाहती है तो कहा जाता है कि कानून नहीं है, हम सोच रहे हैं कि इस को कैसे रोक सकते हैं । सारे का सारा सोचने का तरीका गलत है । आज बिजली का उपयोग होना चाहिये उद्योग को बढ़ाने में, खेती को बढ़ाने में, लेकिन आप उस को देहातों में न बढ़ा कर शहरों में उस को पश्चिमीकरण करने के ढंग से खर्च कर रहे हैं । इसलिये मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि यह जो आप इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट्स की बात कहते हैं वह सही बात है । उन को आप गांवों में खोलें, देहातों में ले जायें ताकि वहां की जनता को मालूम हो और जो आप के बेकार लोग हैं उन को काम दें वहां, लेकिन आप उस को नहीं करते हैं । कहते हैं कि कुछ बन गये हैं, लेकिन कुछ बनने से काम नहीं चलने वाला है ? क्या बन गये हैं । २० में से ४ बन गये हैं । इस पर और जोर होना चाहिये । ५०० जो इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट्स बनने वाले हैं तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में, उन में से देहातों में कितने बनने वाले हैं । मैं कहूंगा कि उन में से सारे के सारे देहातों को जाने चाहियें । बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज को आप शहरों में ही खोलते हैं । बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज के लिये बहाना यह है कि गांवों में उन बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज के लिये स्थान ही नहीं है । जब जब इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट्स की स्थापना का सवाल आये तो कहा गया कि गांवों में बिजली नहीं मिल सकती है । आखिर जब बिजली चलती है एक जगह से दूसरी जगह तो क्या बीच में सारे के सारे शहर ही होते हैं, बीच में गांव होते ही नहीं हैं? यह बात मेरे समझने लायक नहीं है । एक जगह से दूसरी जगह ले जाने में बिजली के देहाती इलाका भी पता है । आप, भाखरा से दिल्ली बिजली ले आये तो क्या उस के बीच में कोई गांव नहीं पड़ता ? वहां पर खंभे होंगे, वहां लाइन होगी । अगर आप की इच्छा हो, आप का दृष्टिकोण ऐसा बने तो जहां से हो कर लाइन जाती है, खंभे जाते हैं, वहां पर आप इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट्स कायम कर सकते हैं । लेकिन आप ऐसा करना नहीं चाहते हैं । इसलिये मैं कहूंगा कि अगर इस मंत्रालय का कोई काम है तो बिना किसी पक्षपात के और बिना किसी डर के उस को गवर्नमेंट के सामने साफ तौर पर रखना चाहिये कि अगर उसे कायम रखना है, उस के अस्तित्व को कायम रखना है तो वह जनता का वकील है और वह गांवों की जनता का विकास करेगा । लेकिन यह होता नहीं है । मुझे तो लगता है कि गांवों की जनता का वकील बन कर जो बैठा है वह मुई है से मिल गया है, वह शहर के लोगों से मिल गया है और कहना चाहता है कि हम तो शहर की जनता का विकास करेंगे । हम यहां पर केवल छोटे छोटे काम करेंगे ।

यहां प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंटर्स की बात कही गई कि प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंटर खोलेंगे लेकिन प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंटर्स में क्या हुआ ? मैं डे साहब से पूछना चाहूंगा कि क्या कभी वह कहीं पर यह देखने गये हैं कि कितने प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंटर्स में दवाओं की बोतलों में दवा की जगह पानी भरा हुआ है ? वहां पानी के अलावा दवा है ही नहीं । लेकिन प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंटर खोले गये हैं ताकि बाबुओं की कम्पाउंडरी या दूसरे छोटे छोटे कामों के लिये नौकरी मिल सके । क्या इसी तरह से देश का विकास होगा ? हम अपने को धोखा दे रहे हैं और देश के लोगों को धोखा दे रहे हैं इस तरह से । मैं कहूंगा कि मैं मानता हूं कि आप सब जगह इतने अस्पताल नहीं खोल सकते आज की परिस्थिति में । लेकिन हमदर्द दवाखाने ने १६६ दवाओं की लिस्ट छापी है, जड़ी बूटियों के नाम छापे हैं और उन्होंने कहा है कि करीब करीब हर गांव में ये मिलती हैं, और अगर नहीं मिलती हैं तो कुछ जगहों में उन को उगाया जा सकता है और उन को उगा कर लोगों की तकलीफों को दूर किया जा सकता है । आज अगर थोड़ी सी

[श्री ब्रजराज सिंह]

फुंसी के लिये आपरेशन करवाना हो तो शहरों में करवाया जा सकता है । इस का कुछ प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये । लेकिन आप तो पश्चिमीकरण के मजनू हैं, इसलिये कुछ नहीं करेंगे । प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंटर्स वहां पर खोले गये हैं ताकि बाबू को नौकरी मिले, लेकिन शीशियों में दवा नहीं है । इस तरह से काम चलने वाला नहीं है ।

सड़कों की बात आई कि सड़कें बनती हैं । कहां सड़कें बनती है ? सवाल कोई सड़कों का नहीं है, सारे के सारे दृष्टिकोण में आमूल चूल परिवर्तन करने की जरूरत है । मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि इस मंत्रालय के मिनिस्टर को गांवों की जनता का वकील हो कर कैबिनेट से मिलना चाहिये कि हम तैयार नहीं है मानने के लिये जो ५०० इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टट्स तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में खुल रही है वह जा कर ओखला में खुलें या दिल्ली में खुलें । व देहातों में खुलनी चाहियें । और अगर ऐसा नहीं होता तो हम अपनी जिन्दगी को खत्म करने के लिय तैयार हैं । हम इस मिनिस्ट्री विनिस्ट्री को कायम नहीं रखना चाहते हैं कि हम जिस के लिय मिनिस्टर हैं उसी जनता को धोखा देते रहें । दूसरी बात मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि यहां प्रश्न उठा श्रमदान का । मैं मानता हूं कि श्रमदान के बारे में जो भावना फैल गई है वह बहुत ही गलत तरीका है । श्रमदान की तो बात वही हो गई है, जैसेकि पुराने जमाने में चौथ वसूल की जाती थी । लेकिन उसूली तौर पर यह सही चीज है । मैं जानता हूं कि जब तक हम अपने श्रम से इस देश का निर्माण नहीं करते है तब तक देश का उत्थान नहीं हो सकता है है क्योंकि देश के पास साधन नहीं है । लेकिन इस के लिये जरूरत इस बात की है कि हम वायुमंडल ऐसा पैदा करे कि देश की जनता यह महसूस करने लगे कि यह उस का काम है । वह काम नहीं करेगी तो देश का निर्माण नहीं हो सकता । लेकिन आप ऐसा करने में असमर्थ रहे है । उस की वजह यह है कि आप का दृष्टिकोण गलत है । जिन अधिकारियों से आप आशा करते है कि वे श्रमदान करेंगे वे तो केवल फोटो खिचवाने जाते हैं । वे कहीं जा कर एक फावड़ा हाथ में ले कर खड़ा हो कर फोटो खिचवाना चाहते हैं । यह बीमारी आज इस सेंट्रल हाल में ही नहीं चल रही है, वह देहात में भी फैल रही है । अधिकारी गांवों में जाते हैं तो फोटो वालों की आफत हो जाती है । उन के लिये अखबारों की व्यवस्था की जाती है । इन्फार्मेशन डाइरेक्टोरेट का लाखों रुपया खर्च कर के वे लोग अपना फोटो खिचवाने की कोशिश करते है । केवल इसीलिये अधिकारी देहातो में फावड़ा चलाने के लिये पहुंचते हैं । लेकिन सब लोग जानते हैं कि कितन लोग अखबारों को पढ़ते हैं गांवों में । इसलिये आज तो प्रश्न है फोटो खिचवाने का । उस से श्रमदान नहीं चल सकता है । मैं चाहता हूं कि जो श्रमदान की अच्छी भावना है, जिस के बिना देश का निर्माण नहीं हो सकता है, उस भावना को बिगाड़िये मत, उस की शक्ल को खराब मत कीजिय । आप क हाथ में पड़ कर उस की शक्ल खराब हो गई है । हमा नारा लगाना चाहते हैं कि देश के हर नागरिक को देश के लिय कम से कम एक घंटा श्रम करना चाहिये । जब तक वह ऐसा नहीं करेगा तब तक देश आगे नहीं पहुंच सकता । इसलिय सब को कम से कम एक घंटा श्रम करना चाहिय । आज हमारे पास साधन नहीं है, हम अमरीका और रूस के सहारे जी नहीं सकते । आप श्रमदान की उस भावना को डिस्फिगर मत कीजिये, उस को बदशक्ल मत कीजिये जोकि आप करते चले जा रहे है । चूंकि समय कम है इस लिये मैं अधिक न कह कर इस सम्बन्ध में यहीं कहूँगा कि इस के पीछे जो भावना उसी भावना से हम को कार्य करना चाहिये ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : फोटो खिचवाना क्या देश की सेवा नहीं है ?

श्री बजराज सिंह : मैं जानता हूँ कि यह बहुत बड़ा सवाल है । जब अगले चुनाव आयेंग तो लोग सोचेंगे कि यह शक्ल हम ने कभी देखी थी । यह दिक्कत हो गई है कि गांवों में जो अधिकारी जाते हैं वे जो पार्टी इन पावर है उस के काम को करते हैं । त्यागी जी को शिकायत हो सकती है क्योंकि बद-किस्मती से वह उसी पार्टी में मौजूद हैं ।

श्री त्यागी (देहरादून) : मैं ने काफी फोटो खिचवाय है ।

श्री बजराज सिंह : इसे छोड़ कर मैं आप से थोड़ा कोआपरेटिव मूवमेंट के बारे में कहना चाहूंगा । जिस तरह से श्रमदान की आवश्यकता देश के लिये है उसी तरह से यह कोआपरेटिव मूवमेंट भी देश के लिय बहुत आवश्यक है । यह सरकारी आन्दोलन देश की रीढ़ है । अगर यह फेल होता है तो देश भी फेल होता है । लेकिन मुझे लगता है कि आप इसे फेल ही करवाना चाहते हैं । मैं यह चार्ज तो नहीं लगाऊंगा कि आप जान बूझ कर एसा कर रहे हैं लेकिन जो कुछ आप कर रहे हैं उस से यह भावना फैल रही है कि यह आन्दोलन फेल हो रहा है । वह बड़े अफसोस का दिन होगा देश के लिये जिस वक्त कोआपरेटिव मूवमेंट फल होगा । चाहे औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में हो चाहे सर्विस कोआपरेटिवज के क्षेत्र में हो, आप प्रस्ताव पास कर के पीछे हट रहे हैं । हो सकता है कि हमारे मित्रों के डर से हो, मसानी साहब यहां हैं नहीं, उन का डर हो गया है या पता नहीं क्या हो गया है, सरकार आज इस से पीछे हट रही है ।

श्री त्यागी : पीछे नहीं हटे हैं ।

श्री बजराज सिंह : त्यागी जी कहते है कि नहीं हटे हैं । लेकिन मुझे तो ऐसा लगता है कि त्यागी जी खुद डे साहब को समझा नहीं पाते हैं । मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि अगर आप कोआपरेटिव मूवमेंट को सफल बनाना चाहते हैं तो आप को इस में यह भावना पैदा करनी होगी कि यह देश के हित के लिये है और सब को इसमें आगे आना है । वहां पर आज यह चल रहा है कि जिस आदमी के सफेद कपड़े हैं वहीं डाइरेक्टर बन सकता है, गांव का वह आदमी जो मैले कपड़े पहनता है जो घुटनों तक धोती पहनता है, जिस के पैर में जूते नहीं हैं, जिस के कुर्ते में बटन नहीं हैं, वह डाइरेक्टर नहीं बन सकता । जब तक आप उस को डाइरेक्टर नहीं बनाते, जब तक आप उसकी सोसायटी को रजिस्टर नहीं करते, तब तक यह कोआपरेटिव मूवमेंट चल नहीं सकता । आज यह हो गया है कि जो पढ़े लिखे लोग हैं, जो सफेद कपड़े पहनते हैं, जो साधन रखते हैं वही इस पर काबिज होते चले जा रहे हैं, इसलिए नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि चूंकि लोगों के दिल में पाप होता है, वह अधिकारियों से मिलते हैं, वे अधिकारियों को भ्रष्ट करते हैं और दोनों मिल कर गांव की जनता को ठगा करते हैं, उस का शोषण करते हैं, जिस के लिए यह कोआपरेटिव मूवमेंट होना चाहिए । इसलिए इस में इस तरह का परिवर्तन किया जाये कानून और लोगों के दृष्टिकोण में कि जिस से जो अधिकारी हैं वह कोई रुकावट बन कर न बैठ जायें । अगर रुकावट बन कर बैठेंगे तो कोआपरेटिव मूवमेंट समाप्त हो जायेगा जिस को सफल बनाना आवश्यक है, जिस को हमें अपना पूरा सहारा देना आवश्यक है । वह सफल होना चाहिए ।

अन्त में एक बात कह कर ही मैं समाप्त कर दूंगा । अक्सर यहां पर डिमाक्रेटिक डीसेंट्रलाइजेशन की बात चलती है, जनतांत्रिक विकेन्द्रीकरण की बात चलती है । हमारे राजस्थान के दोस्तों का कहना है कि वहां इसे अमल में लाया जा रहा है । मैं नहीं जानता यह ठीक है या नहीं, लेकिन अगर यह वाकई अमल में लाया जा रहा है तो अच्छी चीज है । परन्तु मैं एक चेतावनी देना चाहता

[श्री ब्रजराज सिंह]

हूं । हम पंचायतें बनायें, पंचायत समिति बनायें, जिला परिषद् बनायें जैसे कि राज्य सरकारों ने बना रखी हैं, हम उस के लिए चाहे जो कानून बनायें, लेकिन अगर हम अधिकार क्षेत्र का बटवारा नहीं करते हैं, कि यह केन्द्र का अधिकार है, यह जिला परिषद का अधिकार है और जिले का जो क्षेत्र है उस का अधिकार है, यह पंचायत समिति का अधिकार है, यह ब्लाक समिति का अधिकार है, परन्तु हमारे बीच में यह भावना रहती है कि हम उन से ऊंचे हैं । इस लिये नतीजा यह होता है कि कभी कभी कानून में इस तरह की व्यवस्था रहती है कि पंचायत समिति को भंग किया जा सकता है । मुझे मालूम नहीं है कि राजस्थान में जो कानून बना है उस में पंचायत समिति को भंग करने की व्यवस्था है या नहीं, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश में जो लंगड़ा कानून बना उस में यह मौजूद है । वहां पर जिला परिषद् को भंग किया जा सकता है । अब तो यों कर दिया गया है और विकेन्द्रीकरण के नाम पर डेमोक्रेटिक डिसेंट्रलाइजेशन की शकल भी खराब कर दी गई है। जो कलक्टर, डिप्टी और अन्य सरकारी अधिकारी हैं उनको कौंसिल के चुनाव में वोट देने का अधिकार दे दिया गया है । आप स्वयं समझ सकते हैं कि ऐसा होने से किस तरह सरकारी अधिकारियों में निष्पक्षता हो सकती है । जब आप उनको वोट देने का अधिकार दे देते हैं और कहते हैं कि विकेन्द्रीकरण के नाम पर यह कर रहे हैं तो मैं कहूंगा कि आप ऐसा करके वास्तव में विके-ड्रीकरण को भी नुकसान पहुंचा रहे हैं । चौखम्भा राज्य के आदर्श को अपनाते हुए किसी का एक दूसरे पर अधिकार न रहे और एक दूसरे में कोई नीचे न रहे और जब हर एक का अधिकार क्षेत्र बंटा हुआ है तो यह उचित है कि कोई दूसरा उस में दखल न दे । अगर इस तरह से डेमोक्रेटिक डिसेंट्रलाइजेशन की बात करेंगे तो गांवों और देश की जनता को वास्तव में लाभ होगा ।

Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha (Aurangabad—Bihar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I sincerely thank you for having given me this opportunity to participate in this debate.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I found 'no' against his name under the demands of other departments. Therefore I have given him this opportunity.

Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha: The Ministry is actually dealing with very vital activities at the moment in trying to transform the social and economic outlook of our people in the villages. We are trying to build a new social structure for our villages through the co-operative movement and the other two basic institutions, namely, *panchayats* and schools. It is the function of this Ministry to infuse life into this movement and through this to weld the atomic and individualistic life of the people into an organic whole bubbling with life, energy and enthusiasm which may be utilised for our developmental purposes. In this view of the matter I wish to express my agreement with Shrimati Subhadra Joshi when she said that this Ministry should be strengthened and, if necessary, upgraded.

I feel that the hon. Minister has had a very bad time today. The activities of the Ministry have come in for a good deal of criticism. But I wish to agree with my hon. friend, Shri Raghubir Sahai, who congratulated the hon. Minister for his achievements in this field. I feel that the Ministry has been able to achieve a certain measure of success at least in awakening a keen desire in the people for better living standards. Even the U.N. Mission which came to evaluate the activities of the community projects noticed significant changes in this regard. They have also said that they could find that there is an apparent change in the attitude of the people inasmuch as they do not feel that the status of a person depends upon his birth but on his ability to do something in the field of public work by a larger income, by

consistent generosity and by trying to educate their children. We also find that there is a great demand today for educational facilities. Then there is a clamourous demand for all sorts of improved techniques, fertilisers, seeds, etc. and if these things are not available there is impatience among the people. They are all trying to better their living standards and to do all they could to contribute towards their own development. In so far as the community development programmes have been able to create this urge in the people I feel that the Ministry is entitled to our appreciation. But I am also at one with Shri Raghubir Sahai who has more or less become a specialist in the community development activities, when he said that a certain caution is needed in expanding the activities of the community projects. He referred to the remarks of the U.N. Mission, that the rate of expansion is rather fast and, therefore, we are getting inefficient officers, many of the posts are vacant and we are not able to get results commensurate with all the money spent. The mission remarked that the expenditure was being incurred more on provision of amenities like roads and other things rather than on improving the lands for increasing production. Therefore, they wanted that the programme should be staggered. The Mehta Committee also felt the same way and the Government did agree with the Mehta Committee and tried to phase the programme. The whole country was to be covered with N.E.S. blocks by the end of 1961, but now the period has been extended to 1963—there is an extension of two years.

My hon. friend Shri Raghubir Sahai raised this question in the Half-an-Hour Discussion and the hon. Minister replied that while they all appreciated the labours put in by the U.N. Mission, the Government were not prepared to agree with the recommendations of the U.N. Mission for staggering the programme because already there is an expectation in the mind of the masses and if we are not going to cover the whole country with N.E.S. blocks by the end of 1963 there is bound to be discontent. Here I may say with respect to the hon. Minister that if we are going to raise the expectations of the people, and if we are not going to realise them in the measure expected we will create greater frustration. Today we take a comparative view of things. Even this morning my hon. friend Shri Tangamani referred to the article of Prof. Dumont who has referred to the progress made by China and compared with the progress made by us on the agricultural front. All this propaganda does create a sense of frustration among the people and if we are not able to realise our expectations, then it is bound to create more bitterness and frustration. Therefore, I underline the need for consolidating the progress already made and for going slow and trying to pick up those activities which are of immediate need. For instance, we should concentrate upon such activities which are intended to raise our agricultural production because that is the bed-rock on which we are afraid our whole plan is likely to founder.

Then I would like to refer to the scheme for non-official participation. The hon. Minister had already had several camps and has provided seats for non-officials. But the report says that very few people have actually taken advantage of the facilities offered. For that, I believe, sufficient propaganda needs to be done. But in addition to that I beg to submit that we should hold seminars and group discussions at convenient places preferably in such areas where these development activities are being carried. So that people could have a direct knowledge of things that are being done, and others round about may also be benefited by it. In this way we will be able to take advantage of non-official participation. We must also take care to associate non-officials in the actual working of these projects, so that their curiosity to know more about the subject may be roused. That willl lead to better understanding.

[Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha]

Last year I referred to the attitude of officers towards the non-officials engaged in this work. I referred particularly to an officer who did not give any attention to our *mukhiyas* and *sarpanches*. The Deputy-Minister was very anxious to find out from Shri Braj Raj Singh who preceded me, the name of the block where there has been a duplication of a dak bungalow, but with regard to the incident in my own constituency that I had referred to, nothing seems to have been done. This kind of attitude did create a sort of inferiority complex among the *mukhiyas* and *sarpanches* who, though vested with full responsibility to do a very important task, became really so much disheartened that they would not come forward to take up the responsibility for any kind of developmental activities, or even to distribute grains in cheap grain shops through the medium of their panchayats. It is one of the pr me needs that the attitude of the officers should be reoriented; they should be more sympathetic, and try to give the *mukhiyas* and *sarpanches* status, respect and prestige, so that they may command the confidence of the people.

A complaint has been made that people of influence are not coming up to the panchayats, that second rate people, or persons with less influence, are coming up, with the result they are not able to command the co-operation of the people in the village. If we confer prestige and status on our *mukhiyas*, in course of time they will be able to command the willing obedience and co-operation of the other villagers.

Then I come to the village school. The primary teacher has to play a very dominant role in all these activities, but now he does not get integrated into the pattern of life of the village because he has a limited tenure in the particular village and is tranferred after two or three years. So, he does not acquire the same amount of interest which the school master used to have formerly, who used to stay on for the rest of his life in the village and become a part of its life. So, something should be done to give security of tenure to the village teacher. If he is doing useful work, he need not be disturbed, he can play a useful part in these activities.

I also suggest that the professors and teachers of secondary schools should be associated with this activity. An extension wing should be opened in these institutions as well, and in the vacation their services may be utilised. If need be, some kind of allowance may be given to them; they might go to the villages and give the villagers education and training.

I was anxious to find out from the hon. Minister what the fate of the report of the working group on co-operative farming is going to be, because fears have been expressed that these reports are submitted, but no action is taken in good time, and they are pigeon-holed. Even *The Statesman* has referred to this matter in a leading editorial. The report has been submitted already, and we would like to know from the hon. Minister when he is going to take action. My submission is that it would have been far better if the hon. Minister had afforded an opportunity to this House to express its opinion on the various recommendations that have been made by this working group, so that he could have considered the recommendations of the working group in the light of the opinions expressed by this House.

I may tell you that I am very happy to see the recommendations made in the report, which is a very balanced and reasonable report, because it sets at rest all the fears expressed by those who opposed co-operative farming in this House last year or on public platforms that the peasants are opposed to this, and it is going to lead to collectivisation, and that the property-owners are afraid of co-operative farming because they will lose their rights. The report has very clearly stated that the working

group is opposed to any kind of compulsion. They would not like unwilling farmers to join a co-operative society, and they have gone so far as to say that the U.P. Act should be suitably amended. At the moment, according to that Act, a retiring farmer of the co-operative society is not entitled to take back his land or the equivalent thereof. The working group feels that that will tantamount to a certain amount of compulsion or that will justify the fear held by some people that once you pool your land in co-operative farming, then you lose your right in the land, and you can never withdraw from the co-operative farming. The report does say that those who pool their land and resources will be free to withdraw from the co-operative society if they find that it is not to their benefit; and they will get equivalent land or land of equal productivity, or they can get cash by way of compensation, and the co-operative society can take the land on lease.

Although the officers and financing agencies are not very enthusiastic at the moment about this, yet, I feel that if we are going to take speedy decisions on the recommendations, and the House is also afforded an opportunity to discuss the report, there will be enough opportunity for us to go round in the villages and create a proper atmosphere, so that people may be educated about the benefits accruing from such co-operative farming societies.

With these words, I support the Demands of this Ministry.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, Shri S. A. Mehdi. Here is another hon. Member who has not spoken so far.

Shri S. A. Mehdi (Rampur): I am one of the admirers of the work of this Ministry, and I always consider that this Ministry is doing considerable fine work. The mere fact that it has in a short time covered such a large area of the country and has constructed so many blocks, and millions and millions of people have come in their programme, is an achievement by itself. But it is a fact that never before has so much money been spent or such a concerted effort been made to develop the rural areas, and never before have the people so willingly participated in their own uplift and the reconstruction of their own villages and places. All the efforts, whether in the line of agriculture, health, education, industry or co-operation, and now panchayats also, all these efforts are, of course, being done for the villagers, and a lot of these villagers are taking part in these constructive efforts. The blocks spending these large amounts are spending them on the village people. After all, these activities will certainly have their results and they certainly have their developmental effects.

I divide this Ministry into four sections: the Central Ministry and its relations with other Ministries, the Department in the State and its relations with the other Departments, the District and the Block. I cannot understand how when this Ministry at the Centre draws up a programme or chalks out a line of action and when it reaches the village level, the Block level, it more or less completely changes in its nature. The whole set-up is such that by the time it reaches the executional stage, the Blocks are unable to translate the policy of the Ministry at the Centre in the proper way.

I think that it is, firstly, due to the continuous shifting of emphasis in the programme drawn up by the Central Ministry itself. In the short period of these four or five years, the emphasis has been continuously shifting. First, it had been on agricultural production, then on training of people, then on training of non-officials, now on co-operation, panchayats and education of the people. The Ministry has taken up much more than it can probably handle. I think the abundance of these objectives is one of the obstacles in the way of this Ministry.

[Shri S. A. Mehdi]

Secondly, these objectives seem to be beyond the operative capacity of the Central Ministry as well as the State and the Block personnel. Again, I think the States are not fully co-operating with the Central Ministry and its programmes. If I may read out from the Report of the Study Team of the industrial pilot project, their assessment has clearly indicated that the States are not fully participating in the endeavours of this Ministry, in most of the work that is being taken up. The Report says:

> "Where a Block Development Committee or a State Government is not interested in a scheme, it it wasteful and demoralising to establish a project. Whatever the intrinsic merit of the idea, it is foredoomed to failure".

On another page, it refers to:

> "....absence of enthusiasm and interest evinced in the programme by the respective States."

It is not fully carried out by the States and then by the lower strata of the executive machinery. The whole programme fails to reach its objective and its aim.

Another point I would like to emphasise is the abundance of literary material in this Ministry. I would ask the Minister and the Ministry to reduce the amount of literary material that they are publishing today. (*Interruption*). Every year we have an Evaluation Report; and in every Evaluation Report there are recommendations and assessments and they give certain suggestions and things of that sort. Before these suggestions are carried out, before these assessments are fully appreciated and evaluated, another set of Evaluation Reports come in. Before anybody goes through that Evaluation Report, some other people come from abroad or there is something and there is a continuous flow of reports and literature which it is very difficult to understand even for those people who publish them, much less the village people whom they do not even reach.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): All these reports are obsolete.

Shri S. A. Mehdi: So, I should say that they should limit the scope of their literary activities and the amount of reports that they produce. It is extremely confusing and it is extremely difficult to follow.

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): Quite plain speaking.

Shri S. A. Mehdi: The whole result is that by reading these reports we get quite a different idea. When one goes to the Blocks and sees the actual operation there, he is either extremely disappointed or gets a wrong idea of the whole working of these blocks.

In the debates on this Ministry, we must have actually noticed the nature of the criticism on the execution of the different activities of the Community Blocks, which, I think, is irrelevant because this is a co-ordinating Ministry. But, I think it is the fault of the Ministry itself. This Ministry claims to do everything which is actually the job of the other Ministries. It claims to do the work or task of the Agriculture Ministry; it claims to do the work of the Irrigation Ministry; it claims to do the work of the Health Ministry; and it claims to do the task of the Industry Ministry at the village level and at the Block level. At these levels all the other Ministries seem to have ceased to function. There seems to be no other Ministry except the Block. It seems that this Ministry has all the Ministerial responsibilities from the Block below.

Dr. M. S. Aney: They have become block-headed.

Shri S. A. Mehdi: I do not know whether they have become block-headed. What is the work of the head

of the Blocks in actual operation? He is supposed to co-ordinate. But he has no power. If he wants to do anything, he is dependent on the departments of the other Ministries. He cannot do anything on his own either in the field of Irrigation or in the field of Agriculture or in the field of Health or in the field of Industry. He has to depend on others. What is the result? The Block is completely subordinate to the district. The district is the centre of work of these Blocks. The Blocks are only following the instructions of the district; and from the district, it becomes a bureaucratic departmental unit. It does not have an identity of its own. The whole thing is blocked at the Block level. I should say it has no independent function of its own. The entire work is carried on under the instructions of the district authorities. The block has to be subordinated to whatever influences work in the district, whether they are official or political The block headquarters are similarly situated in places which can conveniently be accessible to the district headquarters and to the visitors from outside. The actual need of the rural area for which the block headquarters are meant is not taken into consideration. I know so many block headquarters situated in such places from where the rest of the areas are inaccessible for at least 8 months of the year. There is a river between them. The block headquarters are on one side of the river and the entire area of the block is on the other side and for six months or even eight months, this area is inaccessible from the block headquarters. What progress or what contact can be there between these two places? The entire work is done at the headquarters and the result is a lot of paper work. Then, whoever comes and visits that area goes to a particular or limited area where he can go easily on jeep or on some other vehicle and he only sees that area and does not go to the internal parts of the block. The result is that the entire block does not function fully, in the proper way

Another defect is the sketchy training of the block personnel. They should be given greater facilities for reorientating their knowledge and also a longer period of training. They should be sent back to these reorientation centres more often and they should be given ample opportunities to refresh their knowledge. As some hon. Members pointed out, recruitment is not done from the agriculturists who know about agriculture and all these things. So, when these people reach the block, by the time they understand something of the block, they are shunted out to another block and again by the time they understand a part of that block, they are transferred to a third block. Whatever benefit can be had by the understanding of that person is not to that block and a person with less experience comes to that block. The new person has again to understand and learn these things.

I would advise that these blocks should have three sections each. Administration section and office are one section. The other should be the operational section and to this the *gram sevaks* and others should be attached. They should do only field work and not administrative or office work. The third section should be purely the statistical section. It should have all the statistics of the block and also the important information of the block in one place. Whatever you want to do in that block should be by consultation between the block and the panchayat. They should be associated with the panchayats also....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri S. A. Mehdi: I was going to read one remark of this report, if you would permit me. In this report also, about the industrial pilot project, they say:

> "It would not be possible to ascertain whether this programme received any support from active or expanding agricultural economy. Assumptions like this are made and crucial decisions

[Shri S. A. Mehdi]

like the location of projects are based on such assumptions."

There are so many other remarks which I could read from this report.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I allow only this much.

Shri S. A. Mehdi: It would show that most of these important works like the industrial pilot project have to be based on assumption. If there is a statistical section of the Block, it would collect all the important information regarding the whole area concerned with the Block, and that will have more or less all the important information for the project in future.

पंडित ज्वा० प्र० ज्योतिषी: (सागर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मराठवाड़ा के एक माननीय सदस्य ने आज यह कहा है कि वहां के ग्रामों के विकास की ओर पर्याप्त ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है और यदि ग्राम विकसित नहीं होते हैं तो यह शासन की अक्षमता ही समझी जायेगी । मैं समझता हूं कि जितने लोग भी इस तरफ बैठे हुए हैं वे इस चीज को भली भांति महसूस करते हैं कि देश का हृदय ग्रामों में बसा हुआ है और गांवों की तरक्की पर ही देश की तरक्की निर्भर करती है । मैं उन आदमियों में से हूं जो इस चीज पर यकीन करते हैं कि यदि गांव विकसित नहीं होते है, तो हमारा स्वराज्य पूरा स्वराज्य नहीं है, जब तक गांवों में अविद्या का अंधकार है जब तक गांवों के लोगों को हमने ठीक तरह से रोजी, रोटी और रिजक पाने के अवसर प्रदान नहीं किये, जब तक घर घर में हम ने प्रगति के प्रकाश को नहीं पहुंचाया, जब तक हम ने भारतवर्ष के ग्रामीण जीवन में नई लहर नहीं दौड़ा दी जिस में वे अपने जीवन की महत्ता को समझने लगें, तब तक हम यह नहीं कह सकते है कि हमारी स्वराज्य की लड़ाई पूरी हो गई है । केवल विरोधी पक्ष यह मसमूल करता हो कि ग्रामों का विकास देश का विकास है, ऐसी बात नहीं है, इस सदन का हर माननीय सदस्य, इस देश का हर नागरिक चाहे वह नगर में बसता हो, चाहे गांवों में रहता हो, यह महसूस करता है कि हजारों और सैकड़ों वर्ष से हमारे गांवों की उपेक्षा होती आ रही है और अब जबकि हम आजाद हैं तो हमें अपनी पूरी शक्ति लगा करके गांवों को ऊपर उठाना है और कम्युनिस्टी डिवेलेपमेंट या विकास की जो बात आज हो रही है वह इसी लिए हो रही है कि हम ने इस चीज को महसूस किया है कि गांवों की हालत बिगड़ी हुई है और उसको सुधारने के लिए हमें कोशिश करनी है । क्योंकि गांवों के आदमी पिछड़े हुए है, गांवों के उद्योग धंधे टूटे हुए हैं, इसलिए विशिष्ट इंजैक्शन दे कर हम उन्हें ऊपर उठाना चाहते हैं और जिस तरह से एक बीमार आदमी को राजी करने के लिए इंजैक्शन दिया जाता है और वह ठीक हो कर चलने फिरने लग जाता है, उसी तरह से इनको भी हमें अपने पांवों पर खड़े होकर चलने लायक बनाना है । इस तरह से एक विशिष्ट इंजैक्शन हम दे रहे हैं और चाहते हैं कि ये प्रगति की राह पर आयें, गांवों के लोग देश के अन्य नागरिकों के स्तर पर आयें ।

आज से सात साढ़े सात बरस पहले शासन ने सामुदायिक विकास की बात को मंजूर किया था और इसको इसी लिए मंजूर किया था कि जो वहां की स्थिति है उससे हम पूरी तरह से अवगत हैं और हम जानते हैं कि हमारे देश का उत्थान गांवों के उत्थान पर निर्भर है । इन पिछले सात वर्षों में इस देश में गांवों के उत्थान के लिए जो काम हुआ है, उसके बारे में यह कहना कि उससे हम सन्तुष्ट हैं या यह सोचना कि हमारी जो आकांक्षायें हैं, वे पूरी हो गई हैं, ठीक नहीं होगा । आकांक्षाओं की दृष्टि से वह नगण्य-प्राय कार्य है । लेकिन सैकड़ों और हजारों वर्षों से पिछड़े हुए चले आ रहे इलाकों में निर्माण का काम सरल काम नहीं हो सकता है ।

जिस तरह से भवन की नींव डालने में और भवन को खड़ा करने में देर लगती है और उस काम को पूरा करने में दिक्कतें आती हैं, उसी तरह से पिछड़े हुए इलाके का उत्थान करना आसान नहीं है, काफी कठिन काम है। इस में सात साढ़े सात वर्ष का समय कोई विशेष महत्व नहीं रखता है। इस अवधि में भी शासन ने इस दिशा में जो काम किया है, उसके लिए वह पर्याप्त रूप से धन्यवाद डिजर्व करता है, बधाई डिजर्व करता है। गांवों में इन वर्षों में हम ने १ अरब ५३ करोड ९७ लाख रुपये विभिन्न कार्यों के लिए खर्च किये हैं। जनता ने भी अपनी तरफ से सहयोग दे करके ७९.७८ करोड़ रुपये खर्च किये हैं। जनता का यह सहयोग श्रमदान के रूप में, धन-दान के रूप में तथा अन्य रूपों में हमें प्राप्त हुआ है। श्रम-दान के खिलाफ भी यहां पर बात कही गई है। यह हो सकता है कि इधर उधर खामियां रह गई हों, गलत भावनायें पैदा हो गई हों लेकिन उसने देश को उठाने के लिए, अपना पसीना बहाया है, खून देने के लिए वह तैयार हुई है और मिल करके, अपनी शक्ति को पूल करके, एकत्रित करके उसने अपने इलाके को ऊपर उठाने में कोई कसर नहीं रखी है, और मिल करके काम करने की भावना उस में दृढ़ हुई है। इस दृढ़ता को जब मैं देखता हूं तो मैं समझता हूं कि यह महत्वपूर्ण कार्य है और इस कार्य को रोका नहीं जाना चाहिए।

हमारी खेती का हमारे कम्यूनिटी डेवेलपमेंट में बहुत महत्वपूर्ण स्थान दिया गया है। ठीक बात है, कृषि पर इस देश के ग्रामों का जीवन निर्भर है। अगर हम आर्थिक दृष्टि से गांवों को उठाना चाहते हैं तो चूंकि कृषि हमारे यहां का प्रधान धन्धा है, इसलिए कृषि की दिशा में अधिक से अधिक भाग लगाया जाना चाहिए। शासन ने २३,३८८ हजार मन सुधरे बीजों का वितरण किया है, ५५,४५७ हजार मन केमिकल फर्टिलाइजर का वितरण किया है और ७,३३८ हजार कृषि प्रदर्शनी की। इस तरह से लोगों में अच्छे बीज पहुंचाये, अच्छी खाद पहुंचाई और अच्छी भावनाओं का आप ने इस तरफ अनुष्ठान किया, और इस का असर भी हुआ है। इधर उधर जिन इलाकों में अच्छे कार्यकर्ता पहुंचे, अच्छे कर्मचारी पहुंचे, कर्मचारियों से मेरा मतलब है कि लोगों को सहायता करने वाले जो लोग हैं, वे जहां पहुंचे वहां के किसानों में स्फूर्ति आई है और वे जुट कर इस देश को आगे बढ़ाने में लगे हुए हैं। किसान यह महसूस करने लगे हैं कि यह बड़ा भारी दुर्भाग्य है कि कृषि हमारा मुख्य धन्धा होते हुए, विशाल जमीन की सम्पत्ति होते हुए भी हमें करोड़ों रुपये का गल्ला विदेशों से लाना पड़ रहा है, और इस लिए किसान जागृत हो कर इस दिशा में यत्नशील हैं कि वह इस देश की जनता का पूरी तौर से भरण पोषण कर सकें और इस के लिए वह अधिक से अधिक अन्न पैदा करें। मैं ने देखा कि किसान इस तरफ प्रेरित हो रहे हैं। वे इधर उधर खेत भी तैयार कर रहे हैं, इधर उधर की योजनायें बनाते हैं और हमारे पास दौड़े आते हैं सिंचाई योजनाओं को ले कर। वे जागृत हो गये हैं। उन को लगता है कि प्रचुर गल्ला मिल सके तो जो हम अपने नोट्स को जलाते रहते हैं, अपनी सम्पत्ति को स्वाहा करते रहते हैं उस से हमें त्राण मिले। कम्यूनिटी डेवेलपमेंट के क्षेत्रों में जो काम होता है निश्चित रूप से हम उस का असर अपने देश के गांवों में बराबर देखते हैं। निश्चित रूप से एक उत्साह की हिलोर हमारे ग्रामीण इलाकों में फैली हुई है और वे जागृत हो गये हैं, वे यत्नशील हो रहे हैं। इस चीज के रहते हुए हमारे ग्रामवासी यह महसूस नहीं करते हैं कि यह धन बेकार जा रहा है। परिस्थिति यह है कि जिन इलाकों में कम्यूनिटी डेवेलपमेंट ब्लाक्स नहीं हैं, उन इलाकों के आदमी हमारे पास आते हैं हमें घेरते हैं, दफ्तरों में घेरते हैं और इस बात की बार बार आजिजी के साथ प्रार्थना करते हैं कि हमारे इलाके में पूरी तरह पर कम्यूनिटी डेवेलपमेंट

[पंडित उमा० प्र० ज्योतिषी]

ब्लाक्स खुल जाने चाहियें, हमारे इलाके के लिए भी विकास करने के लिए रुपया मिलना चाहिए । यह चीज इस बात को द्योतक है कि अपने पड़ोस के इलाके में जो तरक्की होती है उस को लोग देख रहे हैं और यह चाहते हैं कि उन के इलाके में भी जल्दी वह तरक्की का काम शुरू हो । जो मित्र यह समझते हैं कि जो यह विकास का कार्य चला वह सफल नहीं हुआ या वह निष्फल गया है, वह गलत चीज है । यह भ्रम है उन्हें । जिस तरह जब तक मकान बनाते समय नींव के ऊपर मकान नहीं आता है तब तक दूर से देखने वाले आदमी को पता नहीं चलता है कि मकान बन रहा है, उसको पता बाद में हो लगता है, उसी तरह से गांवों को बनाने का काम जो इधर उधर चल रहा है वह निश्चित रूप से तेजी के साथ चल रहा है अच्छे रूप में चल रहा है और उस के कुछ आसार अब मामूली किसान के सामने आने लगे हैं ।

कृषि के क्षेत्र में शासन द्वारा गांवों गांवों में कुछ काम हो रहे हैं । जहां अच्छे कर्मचारी हैं निश्चित है कि वहां अच्छा काम हो रहा है । दुर्भाग्य यह है कि हमारे देश में जैसी शिक्षा दीक्षा रही है उस के कारण देश के लिए काम करने की भावना हमारे लोगों में कम रही । आज जो हमारे यहां वातावरण है वह अहम् और स्वार्थ की भावनाओं से प्रपीड़ित वातावरण है । ऐसे वातावरण में से हमें आदमी निकालने पड़ते हैं और जैसे आदमी हमारे शिक्षालयों से चल कर हमारे सामने आते हैं वही सब आदमी हैं जो कि इन कार्यों को अपने कंधों पर सम्भाले हुए हैं । जहां पर सही आदमी हैं उन इलाकों में काम सही रूप में होता है । जिस समय डेवेलपमेंट ब्लाक्स बनाने की बात आई थी, हम लोगों ने चाहा था कि उन आदमियों को, जिन्होंने अपनी जिन्दगी देश की सेवा में खपा दिया है, इस कार्य में लगाया जाय । हमारा दुर्भाग्य यह था कि उस वक्त इस बात को माना नहीं गया । लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि देर आयद, दुरुस्त आयद । आज भी यह बुरी बात नहीं होगी कि हम वैसे आदमियों को इस देश में ऐसे इलाकों में उपयोग करें जो कि गांव गांव के लिए पहले काम करते रहे और आज भी छोटे छोटे काम इधर उधर गांवों में करते हैं । अगर वे जा कर लोगों की शक्ति को हार्नेस करें तो मैं समझता हूं कि जो इमोशनल जागृति आज गांवों में हुई है वह जागृति वास्तविक काम के बारे में भी हमें प्राप्त हो सकती है ।

17 hrs.

हम जब गांवों की स्थिति पर विचार करते हैं तो मैं समझता हूं कि कृषि का जो धन्धा है वह अधिक आदमियों से बोझिल हो गया है । बहुत से आदमी खेती के ऊपर निर्भर हैं और अगर हम यह चाहते हैं कि गांवों की हालत दुरुस्त हो, ग्रामों की एकानामिक्स दुरुस्त हो, तो इस के लिए जरूरी है कि हम खेती बाड़ी पर से कुछ आदमियों को हटायें और उन्हें दूसरे उद्योग दें । गांवों में इधर उधर इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट्स स्थापित करने की बात हमारे सामने आई । मुझे दुःख है कि इस दिशा में पूरी प्रगति नहीं हुई । एक किस्म के २० इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट्स और दूसरी तरह के ६ एस्टेट्स बनाने की बात हुई, लेकिन केवल ७ और ५ अर्थात् १२ एस्टेट्स ही बन सकी । यह भी मालूम हुआ कि अमीर ही शायद इस मामले में खड़े हो सकें । ठीक है अगर इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट्स कायम होती हैं तो उन में कुछ काम तो शुरू हो, लेकिन गांवों का औद्योगिक विकास पूरा तभी होगा जब देश में पूरे लोगों को, घर घर को कोई उद्योग दे सकें । आज ४० प्रतिशत से अधिक किसान ऐसे हैं जो सम्भवतः ३७ या ४० प्रतिशत समय खेती से बाहर रहते हैं । उन को कुछ उद्योग चाहिए जिस में वे अपने बाकी समय का उपयोग कर सकें । चर्खे और कर्घे की बात रिपोर्ट

से कुछ मालूम पड़ी । चर्खे और कर्घे गांवों में बहनों को मिल सकें, इस तरह की व्यवस्था की गई कि अम्बर चर्खा उन के पास तक पहुंच सके । इस से सन्तोष नहीं होता मुझे जब मैं देखता हूं कि ५० लाख रु० केवल इस काम के लिए दिये गये । ५० लाख रु० से साढ़े पांच लाख गांवों का औद्योगिक विकास किस सीमा तक हो सकता है ? मैं समझता हूं कि जरूरी है कि हम इस देश में कुछ और अधिक राशि इधर उधर से जुटा कर दे सकें । अगली योजना में हम अगर चाहते हैं कि गांव की उन्नति हो तो जरूरी है कि गांवों के औद्योगिक विकास की ओर अभी और ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाय । यह निश्चित है कि आज की जो औद्योगिक प्रगति है उस का थोड़ा बहुत लाभ मिल रहा है । लेकिन अगर हम गावों की फीडिंग नहीं करते हैं और जोरों के साथ, तो मुझे लगता है कि आने वाले वर्षों में भी गांव और ज्यादा पिछड़ जायेंगे क्योंकि शहरों की प्रगति हो ही रही है और फिर जैसा कि दूसरे मित्र महसूस कर रहे हैं, इस देश के दो टुकड़े हो जायेंगे, एक ग्रामीणों का और दूसरा शहरियों का और उन में

17.04 hrs.

[SHRI MULCHAND DUBE *in the Chair*]

इतनी ही खाई हो जायेगी कि उसे भरना मुश्किल हो जायेगा । मैं खुद भी इस चीज को महसूस करता हूं । मेरा मतलब है कि हम ग्रामीणों के औद्योगिक विकास में और अधिक शक्ति लगायें । यह चीज जरूरी है और इसके लिए मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि क्या इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट्स या बड़े उद्योग और बड़ी संख्या में हमारे गांवों में नहीं जा सकते हैं । हम को घर घर में कोई न कोई उद्योग पहुंचाना है, हमें हर बहन और हर भाई को जिस को अवकाश मिलता है, हम चलाने से अवकाश मिलता है, कोई ऐसा उद्योग उस के छप्पर के नीचे देना है जिस उद्योग से वह अपनी आय को बढ़ा सके । अगर हम यह नहीं करते हैं तो हमारे गांवों की प्रगति नहीं हो सकती है । शहर के रहने वालों को आज सहूलियतें हैं । अगर लड़के को कालेज भेजना है तो थोड़े पैसे में काम चल सकता है । वह उस पैसे में से कालेज की फीस भी दे सकता है और घर के घर में रह सकता है । लेकिन इसके विपरीत गांव के आदमी को अगर अपने लड़के को पढ़ाना है तो उसको शहर भेजना पड़ेगा और आप बखूबी समझ सकते हैं कि आज गांवों की जैसी आर्थिक स्थिति है और शहरों में जैसे महंगाई है उसको देखते हुए वह अपने बच्चे को कैसे शहर में पढ़ा सकता है और आज की घुड़दौड़ में कैसे वह आगे निकल सकता है । इसलिए यह बहुत जरूरी है कि हम ग्रामीण जनों की आर्थिक स्थिति को सुधारने का प्रयत्न करें । इसके लिए उन्हें कोई आलटरनेटिव उद्योग जो कि अधिक लाभ देने वाले हों ऐसे उद्योग उनको दें और साथ ही साथ यह जो आधुनिक विकास की सुविधाएं हैं जैसे युनिवरसिटीज और कालिजेज वगैरह जो कि शहरों में होते हैं उनको हम गावों में ले जाने की कोशिश करें ताकि ग्रामीण आदमी उनके द्वारा अधिक लाभ उठा सके ।

छोटे छोटे घरेलू उद्योग जो कि जीवन की उपयोगी वस्तुओं के निर्माण में सहायक हो सकते हैं, ऐसे लाभप्रद और उपयोगी उद्योगों को हम गावों में कायम करने की कोशिश करें । अभी हम ने जो रिपोर्ट देखी है उस रिपोर्ट से हमें यह सन्तोष नहीं है कि गांवों में ऐसे उद्योग खोलने और उन में औद्योगिक विकास की तरफ पर्याप्त ध्यान दिया गया है । बड़े बड़े उद्योगों पर रुपया खर्च किया जाना जरूरी है । कुछ ऐसी चीजें हैं जिन के कि निर्माण के लिए हमें बड़े उद्योग खड़े करने पड़ेंगे और जाहिर है कि उन बड़े उद्योगों को सम्भवतः ऐसे स्थानों पर ही खड़ा कर सकते हैं जिनका कि ताल्लुक शहरों से हो और जहां कि आवागमन के साधन मौजूद हों । लेकिन जहां तक छोटे उद्योगों का सम्बन्ध है उन को हमें गांवों में खड़ा करना चाहिए । उद्योगों के सिलसिले में मुझे एक बात यह मिली कि आर्टस क्रैफ्ट्स म्यूजियम की स्थापना

[पंडित ज्वा० प्र० ज्योतिषी]

की जायगी । मुझे लगता है कि यह विंडो ड्रेसिंग जैसा काम है । मैं आर्ट्स और क्रैफ्ट्स म्युजियम के खिलाफ नहीं हूं और एक विकसित देश में इसका कायम किया जाना उचित ही है । अब शहर के आदमियों ने कोई बहुत अच्छी कला कौशल का परिचय दिया है, बहुत सुन्दर और अच्छी वस्तुओं का वह निर्माण करते हैं तो उन वस्तुओं को वहां पर रखा जाय ताकि बाहर के लोग और देश के लोग देखें कि हमारे शहर वाले कैसी अच्छी कलाकृतियां पेश करते हैं लेकिन ऐसे पिछड़े हुए और अविकसित देश में यह चीज करना मुझे लगता है कि यह अपने को और दूसरों को भुलावे में रखने जैसी बात ही होगी । वह म्यूजियम बने, इससे मुझे कोई इंकार नहीं है लेकिन उनके द्वारा हम इस चीज से सन्तुष्ट नहीं होने वाले है । हम दस, बीस इम्पोरियम्स में देश से इकट्ठा करके यदि कुछ चीजें लाकर रख देते हैं तो इससे हमें सन्तोष नहीं होने वाला है । हम तो चाहते हैं कि गांव गांव में वे चीजें तैयार होने लग जायें । लेकिन यह जो इस तरह की कुछ चीजें और कला कृतियों के उत्कृष्ट नमूने देश के एक कोने से दूसरे कोने तक से इकट्ठा करके इस तरह के इम्पोरियम्स में रख दिये जाते हैं और उनको देखने वाला यह समझता है कि भाई वाह देश का कितना औद्योगिक विकास हो गया है और फलाने गांव में इतना सुन्दर काम हो रहा है तो यह तो दूसरों को और अपने को भुलावे में डालना होगा । हमें तो देखना होगा कि आखिर कितने भाई और बहनें हैं जो कि इस काम में लगी हुई हैं । हमें तो देश के करोड़ों आदमियों को जीविका देनी है । क्या वह आर्ट्स एंड क्रैफ्ट्स की चीजें जिनको कि हम म्युजियम में रखने वाले है, या जो हमारे इम्पोरिम्स में मिलती है वह करोड़ों आदमियों को रोजी प्रदान कर रही हैं ? क्या करोड़ों आदमियों के जीवन स्तर को ऊंचा उठाने में वे सहायक सिद्ध हो रही हैं, हमें इस की ओर ध्यान देना होगा । कोई चीज जो शुरू हो, कोई भी चीज जिस पर कि इस देश का पैसा खर्च किया जाय उसके लिए इस बात का पूरा पूरा ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि वह मुगालता देने के लिए न हो । वह एक सुनहरे स्वप्न में खो जाने के लिए न हो और वह हम को एक यथार्थ स्थिति से भटका कर भुलावे में डालने वाली चीज न हो बल्कि वह हम को अपनी यथार्थ स्थिति का सदैव ध्यान दिलाने वाली हो । देश की जो वास्तविक स्थिति है उस से हम हमेशा अवगत होते रहें ।

उद्योग धंधों के सिलसिले में और स्मौल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज की चर्चा करते समय रिपोर्ट में मुझे मिला कि हैंडलूम इंडस्ट्री के लिए कुछ ध्यान दिया गया है । अभी तक कितने गांवों में हम हैंडलूम इंडस्ट्रीज को ले जा सके हैं । आसाम और काश्मीर की बात जाने दीजिये । पहले से वहां वे उद्योग धंधे मौजूद थे । कुछ बड़े कस्बे हैं, म्युनिसपल टाउंस हैं जहां पर कि ज्यादातर हैंडलूम्स इंडस्ट्रीज पर रकम खर्च हुई है लेकिन मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि गांवों में और अविकसित क्षेत्रों में जहां कि आप कौटेज इंडस्ट्रीज खोलना चाहते है कितने गांव है जहां कि आपने इन बारे में पैसा खर्च किया है और छोटे छोटे घरेलू उद्योग और करघे वगैरह लगाये हैं । मैं स्वयं अपने इलाके की बात बतलाऊं कि मेरे इलाके में हमेशा से मांग रही है और आज से ५० वर्ष पहले एक एक गांव में ६००, ६०० और ७००, ७०० आदमी यह करघे का काम करते थे, करघे स्थापित करने के लिए चिल्लाते चिल्लाते हमारा गला फट गया लेकिन आज भी हम इस करघा उद्योग को वहां पर विकसित करने और पनपाने के लिए कोई कदम नहीं उठा सके है । कोई सोसाइटी हमारी आर्गेनाइज नहीं हो सकी है । तीन तीन वर्ष तक सरकारी फाइलों में लाचफीते में उनकी दरख्वास्तें घूमती रहीं लेकिन कोई नतीजा नही निकला । आज गांव में चूंकि लोगों के पास जीविका कमाने

का साधन नही रह गया है, कोई इस तरह के कुटीर व गृह उद्योग नहीं चल रहे हैं तो लोग मजबूर होकर खेतों पर हलवाहागिरी कर रहे हैं। गांवों में जबर्दस्त बेकारी है। वे लोग करघे का काम करते थे और अगर यह करघा व्यवसाय वहां पर कायम कर दिया जाय तो वे उससे अपनी जीविका भली भांति कमा सकेंगे लेकिन यह मिल का धंधा उनका भला करने वाला नहीं है। उनको विश्वास विभाग की तरफ से वांछित सहयोग नहीं मिल सका। हर बैठक में और हर मीटिंग में प्रस्ताव जरूर पास किये गये लेकिन प्रगति का खच्चर जहां का तहां कीचड़ में फंसा रहा और दो कदम भी आगे नहीं बढ़ सका। मंत्रालय को विशेष रूप से देखना चाहिए कि आखिर इस तरह से चीजें क्यों रुक जाती हैं। मुझे यह देख कर बहुत मायूसी होती है कि गांवों का स्तर उन्नत करने और उनका औद्योगिक विकास करने की बातें तो बहुत की जाती हैं लेकिन अमल उन पर नहीं होता है और जो सहयोग दिया जाना चाहिए वह सहयोग नही मिलता है। अगर डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेविल पर वह रुकता है तो वहां से सहयोग मिलना चाहिए हालांकि मैं नहीं समझता कि यह चीज डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेविल पर रुकती है। अगर प्राविंशिएल लेविल पर जाकर रुकती है तो उसके कोआरडिनेशन के वास्ते एक ऐसी मशीनरी हो जिससे कि यह रुकावट हट जाय और इस काम में ज्यादा तेजी आये।

गावों में लोगों को पानी दिया जाय इसके लिए कुओं की बात कही गई है। मैं बड़े दुःख के साथ सदन के समक्ष यह बात लाना चाहता हूं कि यह जो निर्माण के काम होते हैं यह केवल सरकारी फाइलों तक ही सीमित रह जाते है और कभी कभी कागज पर कर्मचारी लोग सचमुच धन खर्च करके यह दिखला देते है कि अमुक अमुक निर्माण कार्य हुए है और इसके लिए वे कुछ गलत बात भी कर देते है। अभी दस रोज पहले मैं गया था तो मैंने देखा था कि २०० कदम के फासले पर एक बड़ा अच्छा कुंआ था, बंधा हुआ कुंआ था और उसमें अटूट पानी था लेकिन मैंने देखा कि विकास विभाग की तरफ से उस कुएं से २०० कदम के फासले पर एक कुआं बनाया गया और करीब ३००० रुपया उस पर खर्च किया जायगा। मैं कहता हूं कि यह देश के धन का दुरुपयोग है। जनता के रक्त का पैसा है और उस पैसे को इस तरह सर्फ नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। उस बस्ती को एक नए कुएं की आवश्यकता नहीं थी क्योंकि पहले से ही २०० कदम के फासले पर कुंआ मौजद था। दूसरा कुआं उसी के पास बनाना जनता के पैसे का दुरुपयोग करना है। हम देखें कि देश का पैसा महज इसलिए खर्च न किया जाये कि कागज पर वह पूरा उतरे। दूसरे गांव में पानी की आवश्यकता है और वे वहां पर पानी के लिए तड़पते है और पुकार करते हैं तो वहां यह व्यवस्था नहीं हो पाती है और इसका कारण यह है कि इन निर्माण कार्यों के पीछे अभाग्यवश एक एनफ्लुएंस वर्क करता है या ऐसे समझ लीजिये कि जो पैसे वाले होते है सेठ लोग होते है और वे मांग करते हैं उनके घर के सामने कुआ बन जाये तो शासन इस तरह १५०० रुपया खर्च करने को तैयार हो जाता है और कागज की खानापूरी भी कर दी जाती है कि अमुक गांव में कुएं का निर्माण कर दिया गया जब कि हकीकत यह है कि गरीबों का पैसा व्यर्थ में बर्बाद किया गया। इस तरह की चीजों पर रोक लगनी चाहिए।

अन्त में मैं और अधिक न कह कर यही कहना चाहूंगा कि इस ओर प्रशासन ध्यान दे और इस तरह से जनता का पैसा बर्बाद न किया जाय और सही तौर से निर्माण कार्य जो कि देश की प्रगति में सहायक हों और जिससे कि हमारी जनता में खुशहाली आये, करने चाहिएं। आज जो इस सम्बन्ध में त्रुटियां है उनको सरकार को दूर कर देना चाहिए।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is no Ministry which has subjected itself to such a critical analysis and examination as this Ministry of Community Development. It is wise that we have before us and in our hands various independent assessments about the working of the Ministry of Community Development and all the criticisms which emanated from this House were based on these reports. But I might submit that let us at least recognise that this very thing is a sure sign of the Ministry's vitality, that this is a sure indication of the honest intentions of the Ministry to make improvements and go ahead. But, as was very correctly pointed out, even most of these reports, which are of very recent origin, which have been placed in our hands very recently, are becoming obsolete. I do not make a complaint as my hon. friend did that we must not have such quick introspection and examination, but the fact is that we are moving so fast that this cannot be helped.

The last report which we had in our hands was the Balvantray Mehta Committee Report, which is a very valuable document. We compliment the hon. Members who produced it. There are various States which are fighting shy of it because in that report very significant recommendations have been made for the devolution of authority and the devolution of resources right to the lowest level. Many States are fighting shy of it, and certain Bills were drafted in the States completely ignoring the basic recommendations of the committee. But it must be stated with very great satisfaction that the tact and the dynamism of the Ministry has been able to persuade at least eleven States out of 14 to fall in line with the recommendations of this committee.

Even this report has lost its lustre so far as certain States are concerned. I submit in all humility that our thinking in Rajasthan has gone far ahead of this latest report where such significant recommendations have been made. In this backward State of India, a most significant social revolution was born on 2nd October, 1959. I am not mentioning it by way of pride, but let us remember that social revolutions are born only in such backward areas because of a strong reaction against the past, but only when we have dynamic and progressive youth there. Fortunately we had certain people, people who thought in that way, and so we had this phenomenal step coming forward in the State.

My hon. friend was just talking about panchayat samitis and zila parishads being formed where officials have been given the right of vote. In Rajasthan they are not given the right of vote not only in the panchayats, even in the zila parishads. It is the non-official who presides over the functions. I do not claim that simply because of this decentralisation, heaven has descended upon Rajasthan.

We have encountered various difficulties and we are keeping a constant and vigilant watch over the working of this scheme of decentralisation. I may mention that the entire Cabinet of Rajasthan thought it necessary to move from district to district, stay at every place for a day or two, to make a clear observation of the working of decentralisation, the various difficulties that are facing us and the steps we must further take. You will be surprised to know that, even though we had taken a very progressive step much ahead of the Mehta Committee recommendations, we have come to certain conclusions, as a result of this observation by the Cabinet, officials and non-officials all over, to bring about certain further radical changes.

Having said all this, I shall revert to the various reports and the criticism launched against the Ministry. If we make a complete study and analysis of all the reports, we will find that the whole criticism centres round three points. One of the criticisms, as my hon. friend Shri Braj Raj Singh has pointed out, is against the officers.

namely that we have not got the right type of officers with a real rural background. I would like to ask my hon. friend from where we are to get these officers with a rural background. We have thought over this problem, and we have arrived at a certain solution, which also I shall place before the House.

The second criticism was in regard to the training. I think no Ministry is at present concerned with so much as a training programme both for officials and non-officials. I shall not go into the details. It is for the hon. Minister to tell the House that his Ministry is doing by way of training for the officials and the non-officials. All the Members of Parliament who are interested in community development will bear me out when I say this. Of course, I have not been able to attend the two meetings of the informal consultative committee, and I do not know what answer has been given; the difficulty is how to attract non-officials to get themselves into the programme of the training.

The third and the most important criticism about community development, which underlies the failure of community development is encouraging the people and giving initiative in the hands of the people, involving a large number of people in the programme. There lies the greatest failure of this Ministry, according to these critics. But let us be honest about it, as to whether this is a failure of the Ministry or the official hierarchy or this is a failure of the non-officials, including ourselves. If we recognise that community development has to become a success, and that India has to make a real progress, progress in the real sense of the word, then it is necessary that the masses must be activised and energised and must be made to move for the economic development of the entire country. My hon. friend Shri Tangamoni cited the example of China.

Now, there are two methods of doing things. One is the China way, namely, that you have communes all over, that you have a military regimentation, and you have a military discipline to whip people to do a certain work. That would certainly yield great results; I have not the least doubt about it. We also recognise the necessity of energising the masses, but we do not fall in line with that step or that way of thinking. It is, therefore, that we have thought of the other method, an equally effective method if only the non-officials play their part, and thtt method is real decentralisation, that is, energising the people and giving the power and the resources right down to the village level.

It is only now when we have these panchayats with all the resources and all the powers, and these *Panchayat Samitis* with all the powers and all the resources, that we have completed our tier of the Panchayat Raj in the true sense of the term. Here in Parliament we are sitting in the biggest panchayat constituted at the Central level. Then, we have the legislative assemblies at the State level. But till now, we had no feet down below. As a matter of fact, it was all in the thin air. But now, we have the zilla parishads at the district level and the panchayat samiti at the block or the tehsil level and the panchayats at the village level. This decentralisation has given the real feet to community development, and it is on these feet that it can move. I have no hesitation in saying that the failure of community development was due to the fact that all these years it had feet of clay. It was almost, as a matter of fact, put on feet of clay. It was artificially being moved from place to place, the officials of the Ministry doing the little bit that they possibly could. So why blame them? Now, we have given real feet to community development. It is now entirely and very much the responsibility of the non-official element at all levels.

Even in Rajasthan, at least 70,000 persons will be involved in active everyday work to push forward the work of community development.

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

So much has been said about agriculture. I was really surprised when the ex-Minister of Food and Agriculture while speaking here during the debate on the President's Address referred to the work of community development. I have carefully gone through what he said. If you read it carefully, you will find that at the very outset he started by blaming community development, but concluded by appealing for the strengthening of community development. He only said that we must have a plant protection officer, this officer and that officer. He started by attacking community development, but concluded only by asking for the strengthening of community development.

The point is that the entire scope of work has got to be covered. What is the use of accusing the Ministry by saying that it is looking after education, health, this and that? Community development cannot be lopsided. It has got to cover the entire sphere; of course, we must give special attention to productive activities, which is evident in the schemes that have now been drawn up. I would like to ask one question of hon. Members who have spoken on this subject; what is the other programme which has any meaning so far as rural India is concerned? Is it nor that community development is the only programme which means something to the rural population? Is it not that the community development programme is the only programme which spells swaraj to the rural areas and means something to them? There is no other programme which means this for them.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: We all accept it on principle as such. But we want that the drawbacks must be pointed out and removed.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Certainly I do not object to dealing with the drawbacks. I fully acknowledge all that. I take full note of the lapses and difficulties of community development. But what I mean to submit is that community development is the only programme—the only meaningful programme—so far as the entire rural India is concerned. If swaraj spells anything anywhere so far as rural India is concerned, it is only through the community development programme.

Dr. Samantsinhar (Bhubaneshwar): Starving villagers!

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I will only make one more point, and that is about the Social Welfare Board. I do not understand what the Social Welfare Board is.

An Hon. Member: It is under the Education Ministry.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It is not a question of the Education Ministry. I am sure that the activities of the Social Welfare Board and of the Community Development Ministry are overlapping each other. They are just the same thing. As a matter of fact, the Social Welfare Board has just walked away from those areas where Community Development Ministry is working. Their arguments are two. One is that they are working only where the Community Development Ministry is not working; so they are doing much more work in the urban areas and those areas which are not covered by Community Development. Their second argument is that there must be certain non-official agencies. Now that we are having panchayat raj, now that we are having non-official agencies right down to the village level, where is the place for the Social Welfare Board? I do not understand it at all. I think we are in the habit of carving out kingdoms. Vested interests are created and they persist. This House must raise its strong voice and say that these things must be liquidated. As a matter of fact, in certain States what unfortunately happens is that certain important ladies—sometimes wives of the Chief Ministers—are in

charge of the Social Welfare Boards. It, therefore, becomes difficult to take a really correct and objective decision. If this duplication has to be stopped, I think it is time that this Parliament raises its strong voice against the separate existence of the Social Welfare Board.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Ministry has been under minute criticism almost every year. Lapses and defects have been pointed out and I think more than any other Ministry this Ministry has attracted the attention of the Members of this House as also of the public.

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): Where do I come in?

Shri A. C. Guha: You do not come in there; you are rather spared.

Shri A. M. Thomas: You only come next.

Shri A. C. Guha: But, what the previous speaker, Shri Mehdi said, is, in a sense true. This Ministry has under its charge the functions of practically all the nation-building departments of Government, Agriculture, Education, Health and every other thing which may be called a nation-building department of Government. At the village and Block level, this Ministry is to co-ordinate and often to implement the Government programme under these sections. So, the question of co-ordination is of the utmost importance. That was, I think, what was considerably lacking in the previous years. There might have been, and I admit there has been, some improvement in recent times. (*Interruption*).

One paper has been circulated to some of us in which the Ministry has tried to analyse the position of co-ordination. In the Centre there is complete co-ordination; at the State level it is complete and it is complete at the District and Block level.

But the sting is at the tail, in the Appraisal para of the note it is stated there that the co-ordination is, however, weak at the State level, and, I think, it is weakened at the village level; and that is due to personal factors. But it has been stated in the note that the weakness has not infiltrated into the Block level. I do not know if the Minister himself is satisfied, or at least tolerably satisfied about the working of co-ordination at the Block level. If that is so,—I should not expect complete co-ordination,—I would take it as satisfactory co-ordination to make the programmes effective. If that is achieved, we should all be satisfied.

I was going to refer to a recent development in this direction, that is, the initiation of the panchayat system. If power is transferred to the panchayats, then, I think, co-ordination would be much easier. The main difficulty about co-ordination is the personal factor, the human element. Different officers cannot settle up among themselves. Everybody, it seems, is eager about his own kingdom or fuedal or even manorial charge; and at no level the officers come to an understanding among themselves. They are not also ready to tolerate any non-official authority cropping up to share their authority. I think the question of co-ordination will be solved to a great extent if this panchayat system is fully implemented.

But, along with this I should also mention that for some years the panchayts will have their teething troubles. There will be more trouble between the non-official panchayats and the officials. I think the hon. Minister must be getting reports of similar trobules from many States. It is bound to happen. Human nature is there and it is not possible to change it overnight. So, this conflict of authority between the non-official panchayats and the officials in the district level or block level will continue for sometime till the panchayats

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can find solid ground under their feet and assert their rights.

The panchayats also have to work carefully and cautiously. That is why the Ministry has undertaken the programme of training of the panchayat non-officials. But I think the Ministry should make a consolidated programme and have an intensive sort of training and this two or six week's training will not do much to impress the non-officials. We all know the type of men who will be coming into the panchayats. The experience we had of the village union boards is not very happy and more or less they will again come in the panchayats. In the U.N. report also they have mentioned that the panchayats are becoming the strongholds of the village vested interests, the upper caste people and the well-to-do moneylenders and all sorts of such people. I think that is more or less inevitable in the initial stage. But if the people once taste their powers, I expect that they will assert their rights and elect the right sort of people to the panchayats. The Ministry must look to that so that the people may exercise their powers discreetly, cleverly and intelligently so that they will not play as dupes, in the hands of crafty headmen of the villages, as has been more or less the position so far.

Now, proper training and education of the villagemen is very necessary and important. In this connection, I am just reminded that in England, after the Reforms Act of 1830 or 1832, I think it was Gladstone who gave the slogan: we must educate our masters. This Ministry also should take up the task of educating the masters who have sent us here, who have made the Ministers and who have sent representatives to the State legislatures. They are the masters and they are to be educated and they must ultimately feel that authority vests in them and with them.

About the working of this programme, as I have stated, there has been a lot of criticism about the working because the entire future of the country and of our democracy in a sense depends upon the success of this programme. It is not only a question of changing the face of the countryside but also the minds of millions of people there. Changing the mind, the psychology and the temperament of the people is a long-term proposition and it will take sometime. So, some lapses and difficulties in the beginning are quite understandable and natural. At the same time, we cannot be complacent and because it is natural, we cannot go on tolerating that. We have to take certain urgent and definite steps to improve the position.

In this connection I would like to oppose the suggestion of my hon. friend, Shri Sahai, to stagger the programme. I quite agree with him that we have not enough trained personnel to run all the community development blocks all over the country. But whatever poverty we have either in men or wealth, must be shared by the entire country in common. The position is that the advanced regions got these blocks earlier than the regions which may be called backward and the latter have been denied the benefit of this training even now.

I think the House will agree that the backward regions should have the first priority in getting the community development programme, but the position has been just the contrary. So I feel that it would be quite wrong and unjust on the part of the Government to stagger the programme. The question of staggering the programme should not now be considered. It is better that the entire country should be covered as quickly as possible with Community Blocks.

Moreover, the question of trained staff is not now so urgent as it was when the report was submitted. I think under the present scheme of training the officials and non-officials for this very important task of build-

ing up our rural areas, we will be producing the required number of officials as also non-officials to man the future community blocks of the country. So the suggestion of staggering the programme should not be accepted by the Government.

But the U.N. evaluation report has made many other important suggestions, and to one suggestion at least I should draw the pointed attention of the hon. Minister, that is, about the priority so long given to creating amenities over creating productive forces. The question of creating amenities should be considered only along with the capacity of that particular village to maintain that amenity for the future. We have been creating amenities like tube-wells, night schools and all sorts of other things, but the village community has not got the financial or even the intellectual capacity to maintain those things. I think about 50 per cent. of the tube-wells remain out of order for the better part of the year. The village people cannot repair those things. They have neither the money nor the sense of responsibility about these, the technical know-how to repair the tube-wells. In such cases, the first necessity is to create more productive force, not only for agriculture but also for cottage industry.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: What about the private tube-wells? They all work.

Shri A. C. Guha: That is all right. Then I come to the question of co-operatives.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Peasant landlord.

Shri A. C. Guha: Co-operatives have not been a very strong force in India, particularly in the northern and eastern parts of the country. Except in Bombay, Madras and now in Andhra, which was four years ago a part of Madras, and to some extent in Mysore also were co-operatives have been doing fairly well, in other States co-operatives have a very bad story. I think in the recent past there has been some improvement. In that matter also there is the controversy about large-size and small-size co-operatives and government participation. I am definitely for large-size co-operatives and Government participation. I know that cooperatives should be a people's movement and should be voluntary, but at this stage I do not think it will be possible to build up co-operative societies on a satisfactory working basis without Government participation.

The Evaluation Report also has made it quite clear that large-size co-operatives have attracted a greater amount of deposits and, not only that, they have also attracted a greater number of landless labourers. That is a very important factor in favour of large-size co-operatives.

There is one more point to which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister. He should consider two points mentioned in this Evaluation Report. I find that in respect of honorary teachers for adult education centres there are 13 per cent. in non-block areas and only 6 per cent. in block areas. It shows that in non-block areas people have been rendering more voluntary service than in block areas. Secondly, public participation in community hall construction is distinctly greater in the non-block areas than in the block areas. These are the two findings: Nos. 7 and 16 at pages 142 and 143. This is a very disparaging thing for the entire Ministry. If it is found that in the non-block areas people's participation has been to a greater extent than in the block areas, then the whole programme stands condemned, though I do not like to use that term. But I think there may be some explanation for it. The Ministry should at least pay attention to this aspect of the matter.

Then there is another thing, and that is a good feature. From this report I find that in respect of social

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education the younger generation has responded better; both in respect of the utility of social education and also in the matter of appreciation of community development, the younger generation has shown better response than the older people. It is quite good that the newer and younger generation is growing up with an appreciation of the development works that are carried on in the country.

I expect that through this Ministry, the directive principles of the Constitution that the village panchayats should be created throughout the country as base units of local self-government—that ideal of the Constitution—will be achieved in no distant future but rather at an early date.

With these words, I support the Demands.

श्री श० च० गोडसोरा (सिंहभूम-रक्षित-अनसूचित जातियां): सभापति महोदय, इस कम्यूनिटी डिवलपमेंट के प्रोग्राम से किसानों में कोई खास दिलचस्पी पैदा नहीं हुई है। मैं यह तो नहीं कहता कि यह प्रोग्राम लोगों में बिल्कुल ही दिलचस्पी पैदा नहीं कर सका है, लोगों में उत्सुकता पैदा हुई है, मगर जिस तरह रुपया इन प्रोग्रामों में खर्च किया गया है उस अनपात से तो कोई खास तरक्की लोगों में नहीं हुई है। आज भी जितने अफसर और बी०डी० ओ० है वह अफसर ही बने हुये हैं और किसान बेचारे किसान ही रह गये हैं।

आज हम देश में अन्न की पैदावार को बढ़ाने का बहुत प्रयत्न करते है, और प्रांतीय सरकारें माइनर इर्रीगेशन के कामों की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान दे रही हैं। बहुत सी छोटी योजनायें जैसे कुवें, तालाब वगैरह, ब्लाक्स के माफत बनवाये जाते हैं, मगर ताजजब की बात तो यह है कि यह कुवें और तालाब पूरा होने के पहले ही बरबाद हो जाते हैं और सरकार का रुपया बेकार ही बरबाद हो जाता है। इस दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के पिछले तीन वर्षों मे माइनर इरिगेशन के काम में कोई खास तरक्की नहीं हुई है। कोई एक किसान अगर कुवें या तालाब का ठेका लेता है तो उसे ७५ प्रतिशत या ५० प्रतिशत सबसिडी के आधार पर यह काम मिलता है। उसे उस ७५प्रतिशत या ५० प्रतिशत सबसिडी को लेने के लिये महीनों ब्लाक आफिस का दौरा करना पड़ता है, और उसे रुपये की मदद उस वक्त मिलती है जब कि तीन चार महीने में मौसम खराब हो जाता है और वह आधा बना हुआ कुवां या तालाब बरबाद हो जाता है, और जो उसे सबसिडी मिलती है वह किसी काम नहीं आ पाती।

हम लोग यह समझते हैं कि ब्लाक डेवेलपमेंट आफिसर जो कि ब्लाक में नियुक्त होता है, वह उस ब्लाक के डेवेलपमेंट के काम पर ज्यादा ध्यान देगा। मगर बहुत से ऐसे ब्लाकस हैं जहां पर बी०डी०ओज अपना बहुत ज्यादा वक्त रेवेन्यू के कामों में लगाते हैं और उन्हें डेवेलपमेंट की तरफ ध्यान देने का बहुत कम अवसर मिलता है। कहीं कहीं ब्लाक्स में ऐसा भी देखा गया है कि एक ही अफसर बी०डी०ओ० का काम करता है और सरकिल अफसर का काम भी करता है, जिसके कारण जब भी कोई किसान जो कुवें या तालाब का ठेका लिये हुये रहता है ब्लाक आफिस में पहुंचता है तो उसकी बी० डी० ओ० से मुलाकात नहीं हो पाती क्योंकि वह या तो किसी एन्क्वारी पर गया होता है, या डिस्ट्रिक्ट हैडक्वार्टर्स में किसी मीटिंग में बैठा होता है। इस तरह से ब्लाक आफिस में किसानों को सबसिडी की ग्रांट के लिये बार बार दौड़ना पड़ता है और ठीक वक्त पर उनको सबसिडी नहीं मिल पाती।

आजकल डेवेलपमेंट के कामों का भार पंचायतों को देने की बात चल रही है और उसे बढ़ावा भी दिया जा रहा है और इसको आंध्र प्रदेश और राजस्थान में तो कार्य रूप

में परिणित भी कर दिया गया है । मगर मैं इस विषय में यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि हालांकि बलवन्त राय मेहता कमेटी ने यह इशारा पहले ही किया था कि डेवेलपमेंट का काम ग्राम संगठन को सौंप दिया जाये, लेकिन इस विभाग ने इसी फैसले पर पहुंचने में बहुत काफी समय ले लिया । हम लोग चाहते हैं कि हमारी जनता में कम्यनिटी डेवेलपमेंट के लिये उत्सुकता पैदा हो और हम उनमें एक जाग्रति लाना चाहते हैं , मगर मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि साथ ही साथ उन अफसरों में, जिनको देहात में काम करना है, उत्सुकता पैदा होनी चाहिये और जाग्रति पैदा होनी चाहिये जिससे कि वे जनता के बीच बिना किसी कठिनाई के काम कर सकें ।

यह अफसर साधारणतया जूनियर सिविल सरविस से लिये जाते हैं, और जब यह किसी ब्लाक में बहाल होते हैं तो उनको अफसरी रोअबदाब की ज्यादा फिक्र रहती है, और वह ग्राम जनता के साथ अपने को ऐडजस्ट नहीं कर पाते जब वे बहाल होते हैं तो उनको आशा होती है कि वे अफसर हो रहे हैं, लेकिन जब वे ब्लाक में जाते हैं और उनको देहातियों के साथ मिलना पड़ता है तो उनकी आशा व्यर्थ हो जाती है और वे काम में दिलचस्पी नहीं लेते और इधर उधर सिफारिश कराकर अपने ट्रांसफर की कोशिश भी करते हैं । इस लिये मैं तो कहूँगा कि ब्लाक डेवेलपमेंट आफिसर्स ट्रेनिंग स्कूल और एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव स्कूलों में इन अफसरों को ऐसी ट्रेनिंग दी जाय कि वे अपने को जनता के साथ एडजस्ट कर सकें और विकास के कामों में ज्यादा ध्यान दे सकें ।

इन ब्लाक्स के बनने से आम जनता को यह आशा थी कि उनके गांवों का विकास हो जायेगा, मगर आम जनता को इससे निराश ही होना पड़ा है । आजकल गांव वाले ज्यादा करके बी०डी०ओ० और सरकिल इंस्पेक्टर के खिलाफ हम लोगों के पास शिकायतें ही लाते हैं । जब हम लोग विकेन्द्रीयकरण की बात करते हैं तो क्यों न यह अफसर गांव वालों की बात को सुनें और उनके सजेशन्स के मताबिक विकास के कामों को करें । मैं समझता हूं कि अगर ऐसा किया जाय तो उनकी शिकायतें आना बन्द हो जायेगा ।

यह बहुत अच्छी बात है कि लोगों को सामाजिक शिक्षा देने की और सामाजिक सेवा में प्रशिक्षित करने की व्यवस्था भी है । मगर मैं कहूंगा कि इस व्यवस्था की सारी जिम्मेदारी क्या कम्यनिटी डेवलपमेंट मंत्रालय की ही है और यह मिनिस्ट्री इस ओर ज्यादा ध्यान दे रही है । मैं इस के बारे में यह सलाह देना चाहूंगा कि यह काम तो प्रान्तीय सरकारों के ही जिम्मे कर देना चाहिये और प्रान्तीय सरकारें इस ओर रुपया भी खर्च कर रही हैं । एजकेशन मिनिस्ट्री गांवों और शहरों में फ्री और कम्पल्सरी एजूकेशन की व्यवस्था कर ही रही है, अगर उसी के मातहत यह काम कर दिया जाये तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा ।

कम्यनिटी डेवलपमेंट मन्त्रालय का यह सिद्धान्त रहा है कि जहां मल्टी परपज ट्राइबल ब्लाक बनाये जायें वहां ट्राइबल्स की आबादी ८० प्रतिशत रहेगी । मगर इस सिद्धान्त का पालन ठीक तरह से नहीं हुआ है । शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट में सफा १२३ पर यह साफ दिया हुआ है कि रोहतास ब्लाक, जिला, शाहाबाद, में ट्राइबल्स की संख्या ३,५२२ है और नान ट्राइबल्स की संख्या २०,५६८ है और टोटल २४,१२० है । अधौरा ब्लाक, जिला शाहाबाद में, ट्राइबल्स की संख्या ८,३१३ नान ट्राइबल्स की संख्या ६,४११ और टोटल १४७२४ है । कुडाइत ब्लाक, जिला शाहाबाद, में ट्राइबल्स की संख्या २३,६५४, नान ट्राइबल्स की संख्या ३४,७०२ और टोटल ५८,६५६ है । सिमडेगा ब्लाक, जिला रांची, में ट्राइबल्स की संख्या ३७,१७१, नान ट्राइबल्स की संख्या २५,८६८ और टोटल ६३,५७६ है और इसी प्रकार मनोहरपुर ब्लाक, जिला

[श्री श० च० गोडसोरा]

सिंहभूमि, में ट्राइबलों की संख्या ४२,६१५ नान ट्राइबल्स की संख्या ३६,८०२ और टोटल ८२,७१७ है । यह मनोहरपुर ब्लाक मेरी कांस्टीट्यूएंसी में है । इस ब्लाक में आप देखें कि गैर आदिवासियों की संख्या ३८ प्रतिशत है, जबकि सिद्धान्त यह है कि इन ब्लाक्स में आदिवासियों की संख्या ८० प्रतिशत होनी चाहिये । दूसरी पांच-साला योजना के तीन साल गुजर चके हैं, लेकिन इस ब्लाक में २७ लाख रुपये में से अब तक सिर्फ ६ लाख रुपये ही खर्च हो पाये हैं ।

आजकल शासन के विकेन्द्रीकरण की बात काफ़ी जोरों पर है और यह अब तक तो अंचल या प्रखंड तक आ कर पहुंची है । अब सरकार प्रत्येक गांव को एक प्रजातांत्रिक रूप दे कर एक पंचायत बनाना चाहती है । प्राचीन काल में ग्राम पंचायत के रूप में इस प्रकार का ग्रामीण संगठन हमारे इलाके में प्रत्येक गांव में था और इस पंचायतों का ग्रामीण संगठन पर गहरा प्रभाव था । इन के जरिये से सामूहिक हित के लिये सब काम हुआ करते थे । मगर आज के ग्राम पंचायत का संगठन हमारे इलाके में कुछ अजीब सा है और छोटा नागपुर में ग्राम पंचायत का यह संगठन गांव वालों के लिये एक मुसीबत है । आज की ग्राम पंचायत में वही व्यक्ति मुखिया तथा सरपंच तथा ग्राम-सेवक बन बैठता है, जो अमीर हो, ज्यादा जमीन जोतता हो और वही गरीब और अमीर का झगड़ा चलता रहता है, जोकि सदियों से चला आ रहा है । ये अमीर मुखिया और सरपंच गरीबों की भलाई के बदले उन को बेवकूफ़ बनाना तथा आपस में लड़ाना ही ज्यादा पसन्द करते हैं । इसलिये साधारण ग्रामीण आज की पंचायत पर ज्यादा विश्वास नहीं रख सकते । यह हालत दक्षिणी बिहार में ज्यादा पाई जाती है । यहां के आदिवासियों के लिये ग्राम पंचायतों की व्यवस्था कोई नई नहीं है । उन को अच्छी तरह मालूम है कि किस तरह पंचायत के कामों को किया जाता है, मगर आज के मुखिया तथा सरपंच से आदिवासी घबराते हैं, क्योंकि ये उन को बराबर बेवकूफ़ बनाने और उन को पार्टी-बन्दी के जाल में फांसने की कोशिश करते रहते हैं । जब तक आदिवासियों को यह विश्वास न दिलाया जाये कि उन के इलाके में पंचायत का संगठन डेमोक्रेटिक सिस्टम आफ़ इलेक्शन के जरिये होगा, तब तक वे बराबर ऊपर से थोपी गई पंचायत को संदेह की दृष्टि से देखेंगे ।

अन्त में मैं वी० एल० डब्ल्यूज० के बारे में कह कर समाप्त कर दूंगा । छोटा नागपुर में बहुत से ऐसे ब्लाक्स है, जहां वी० एल० डब्ल्यूज० बहाल हुए हैं । ये वी० एल० डब्ल्यूज बाहर के हैं । इन को न तो स्थानीय भाषा बोलनी आती है और न ही ये ग्रामीण वातावरण में पले हुए है । इसलिये मैं तो यह सलाह दूंगा कि जितने भी वी० एल० डब्ल्यूज० आदिवासी ब्लाक्स में बहाल हों, वे उसी इलाके के हों और ग्रामीण वातावरण में पले हों और वहां की स्थानीय भाषा से परिचित हों । धन्यवाद ।

श्री मू० चं० जैन : माननीय सभापति जी, क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूं कि क्या आज ही मुझे अपनी बातें कहने का पूरा वक्त मिलेगा या परसों मैं अपनी तकरीर जारी रख सकूंगा ?

सभापति महोदय: माननीय सदस्य शुरू तो करें ।

श्री खुशवक्त राय : श्रीमन्, हाउस छः बजे एडजार्न हो जायगा न ?

सभापति महोदय: जी हां ।

श्री मू० चं० जैन : इस मंत्रालय के बारे में आज सुबह से जो बातें इस हाउस में कही गई हैं, उन्हें मैं बहुत गौर से सुन रहा हूं ।

मेरा यह विश्वास है कि जितने गहरे तरीके से इस मंत्रालय पर माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने विचार रखे हैं, शायद ही किसी और विषय पर रखे गए हों और मुझे इस बात की बड़ी खुशी है, क्योंकि इस मंत्रालय के जिम्मे भारत के अन्दर एक बहुत बड़े अहम काम को पूरा करना लगा है। हम आजादी के बाद अपने देश में एक सामाजिक और आर्थिक क्रान्ति चाहते हैं। वह सामाजिक और आर्थिक क्रान्ति इस देश में चीन के तरीके से आए, या प्रजातन्त्र का कोरई और तरीका हम अख्तियार करें और उस के जरिये अपने मकसद में कामयाबी हासिल करें, यह सवाल है। और दुनियां आज भारत की तरफ देख रही है कि आया भारतवासी, ऋषि-मुनियों के इस पुराने देश के लोग, किसी अपने तरीके पर चल कर, प्रजातन्त्र के तरीके पर चल कर, अपने अनडेवेलप्ड कंट्री की—ऐसे देश की, जिस को अंग्रेज ने भूखा, नंगा बना कर छोड़ा, जिस में विद्या का नाम न हो,—तरक्की कर सकते है, उस की भूख, नंग और विद्या और बीमारी को दूर कर सकते हैं या नहीं।

16 hrs.

और खास तौर पर जब इस देश की चालीस करोड़ जनता में से देहातों में रहने वाली तीस करोड़ आबादी के सुधार का काम इस मंत्रालय के जिम्मे लगा हो, तो फिर क्यों न हो कि इस हाउस के मेम्बर इस मंत्रालय की तरफ इतना ध्यान दें। यह इतना अहम काम, इतना महत्वपूर्ण काम कैसे हो सकता है—किस तरीके से यहां की तीस करोड़ जनता में उमंग और जोश पैदा किया जा सकता है, अंग्रेजों की इतने बरसों की गुलामी ने उस जनता को दबाया था, उसी दबी हुई जनता को किस तरह उभारा जा सकता है, यह अहम काम इस मंत्रालय के जिम्मे है। इस अहम काम को करने के लिए इस मंत्रालय को सरकारी मशीनरी को तेज करना है। इस मंत्रालय को उस दबी हुई जनता में उमंग और जोश पैदा कर के उसी की भलाई के लिए उस जोश को इस्तेमाल करना है। इस मंत्रालय को अवामी नेताओं का सहयोग लेना है, जो कि जगह जगह, प्रदेश प्रदेश में, गांव गांव में पैदा हुए हैं। हाउस के सामने यही सवाल है कि इन सारे कामों को, जो कि इतने अहम हैं, यह मंत्रालय कर सकता है या नहीं। हम जानते हैं कि अंग्रेजों ने इस देश के देहात को किस हालत में छोड़ा। सवाल यह है कि जब तक देहात में एक भी ऐसा आदमी है, जो बेरोजगार है, एक भी ऐसा आदमी है, जो बीमारी की वजह से बेमौत मरता है, एक भी ऐसा आदमी है, जो तालीम का इन्तजाम न होने की वजह से अनपढ़ है, तो यह मानना पड़ेगा कि इस मंत्रालय का काम पूरा नहीं हुआ। यह आदर्श है इस मंत्रालय के सामने और मुझे खुशी है कि इस आदर्श पर पहुंचने के लिए यह मंत्रालय आहिस्ता आहिस्ता कदम-ब-कदम आगे बढ़ रहा है। उस के लिए मैं इस मंत्रालय के वजीर श्री डे को हार्दिक बधाई देता हूं। मैं जानता हूं इस बात को कि जितना अहम काम इस मंत्रालय के जिम्मे है, उस को देखते हुए यह अपग्रेड होना चाहिए और कैबिनेट रैंक का होना चाहिए। इस मंत्रालय के खिलाफ़ जो नुक्ता-चीनी इस हाउस में हुई है और रिपोर्ट में भी होती है, उस के कई कारण हैं। लेकिन एक कारण यह है कि उस को कितने महकमों को को-आर्डिनेट करना है—उस को फूड एंड एग्रीकलचर मिनिस्ट्री के काम को को-आर्डिनेट करना है, इर्रीगेशन एंड पावर मिनिस्ट्री के काम को को-आर्डिनेट करना है, तालीम के काम को को-आर्डिनेट करना है, देहाती दस्तकारी के काम को मिलाना है। लेकिन यह ताज्जुब की बात है—और वह मेरी समझ में नहीं आई—कि वे महकमे, जिन का मैंने अभी जिक्र किया, उन में से अक्सर तो कैबिनेट रैंक के हैं।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य कितना समय और लेंगे ?

श्री मू० चं० जैन : पंद्रह मिनट ।

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may continue his speech on Monday.

18·03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, April 4, 1960/Chaitra 15, 1882 (Saka).

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . . . . 9261—94

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1254	High altitude research observatory at Gulmarg	9277—81
1255	Staff captains	9282
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WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . . 9294—9320

S.Q. No.		
1243	All India Scientific Service	9294
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1248	Cheap educational literature in Delhi	9295
1252	Payment of increment to workers of M.E.S.	9296
1253	Lalit Kala Akademi	9296—97
1257	Oil refinery at Barauni	9297
1259	Tar plant at Durgapur	9297—98
1262	Diplomas of rural institutes	9298
1263	Scientific books in regional languages	9298—99
1264	Photogrammetric equipment	9299—9300
1265	School for Kuchipudi Dance	9300
1266	East German delegation	9300—01

U.S.Q. No.		
1686	Letters in Hindi	9301
1687	Loan to Orissa	9301—02
1688	University Grants Commission	9302—04

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd*

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	Columns
1689	Iron ore deposits in Krishna Distt.	9303
1690	Grants for Technical education in Punjab	9304—05
1691	Grants for Punjabi Drama	9305
1692	Basic education	9306
1693	Coal despatched to Pakistan	9306
1694	Industrial and non-industrial employees in Defence Services	9307
1695	Explosion in Roorkee	9307—09
1696	Foreigners in India	9309-10
1697	Post-basic institutions	9310
1698	Pamphlets published by the National Institute of Basic Education	9310—11
1699	Kiriburu Iron Ore Project	9311
1700	Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad	9312
1701	Local Militia for protection of frontiers	9312-13
1702	Municipal Scavengers in Punjab	9313
1703	Three Year Degree Course in Punjab	9313
1704	Major and minor circles in the Department of Archaeology	9314
1705	Rebate on commodities used for manufacture	9314—15
1706	Central Social Welfare Board	9315
1707	Scholarships for study of Hindi in Punjab	9316
1708	Civilians in Defence Services	9316—17
1709	Singareni Collieries	9317—18
1710	Iron ore from Kiriburu Mines	9318
1712	Grant to Vikram University	9318
1713	Girls' education in Punjab	9318—19
1714	Price of surplus land in Delhi	9319—20
1715	Value of structures on land in Delhi	9320
1716	Landless labourers in Delhi	9032

COLUMNS

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 9322

(1) A copy of each of the following Notifications : –

(i) S.O. 736 dated the 26th March, 1960, under sub-section (3) of Section 8 of the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Act, 1952.

(ii) G.S.R. 353 dated the 26th March, 1960, making certain amendments to the Colliery Control Order, 1945, under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

(2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 329, dated the 19th March, 1960, under sub-section (4) of Section 43 B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE . 9323—27

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee called the attention of the Minister of Railways to the reported looting of motor tyres from a goods train running between Etawah and Sarai Bhopat railway stations.

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan) made a statement in regard thereto.

COLUMNS

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE—*contd.*

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS . 9327– 9483

Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation commenced. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1960/CHAITRA 15, 1882 (SAKA)—

Further discussion on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation and consideration of the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Health and voting of the Demands.